ced with a body of 25,000 men, had attacked and forced Reichenberg, where General Count Konigfegg was poſted with 10,000 Auſtrians. The action was very obſtinate, and laſted near ſix hours; ſo that it is thought the Pruſſians muſt have loſt a great number of men. The loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians is computed at 2000, killed and wounded. General Count Porporati, and Count Hohenfeldt, of the regiment of Lichtenſtein, are killed. Prince Charles Lichtenſtein is ſaid to be dangerouſly wounded. Gen. Konigſegg retired in good order with the remains of his troops to a poſt in the neighbourhood."

Marſhal Schwerin began his march on the 13th of April, and entered Bohemia at five different places in ſo many columns. His deſign was ſo well concealed, that the Auſtrians had not the leaſt miſtruſt of any thing; and his troops were not diſcovered till paſt the frontiers. The dangerous defile of Gulden Oelſe, which the Pruſſians had never before paſſed without the loſs of ſome hundreds killed and wounded, was immediately filled with Auſtrian pandours to diſpute the paſſage; but they were no ſooner diſcovered, than two battalions of dragoons attacked them with their bayonets fixed, and routed them. At Trautenau, two Auſtrian generals, with the Princes Xavier and Charles of Saxony, narrowly eſcaped falling into his hands. A conſiderable magazine was ſeized at Jung Buntziau, conſiſting of 40,000 buſhels of oats, and above 2000 barrels of meal. A detachment of his army, under the command of Lt-Gen. Winterfeld, having fallen in with the rearguard of that corps which the Prince of Bevern beat near Reichenberg, made many priſoners, and took the baggage of the Generals Pretlack and Lafci, beſides the ammunition waggons and tents belonging to three regiments.

His Pruſſian Majeſty ſent inſtructions to all his generals to advance with their different corps into the heart of the kingdom, in order, by the celerity of their march, to confound the diſpoſitions of his enemies, and prevent their aſſembling in bodies. Theſe inſtructions were executed with great diligence. M. Schwerin joined the Prince of Bevern almoſt without loſs, and they marched on together. In the mean time the King's army moved along the Elbe, and, having paſſed the Eger, advanced to Budin; from whence the Auſtrians, who had a ſtrong camp there, inſtantly retreated, and marched to Walwarn, about half-way to Prague. Before the 1ſt of May the armies under his Majeſty and M. Schwerin were ſo ſituated that they could eaſily join; ſo that a battle appeared inevitable, unleſs the Auſtrians would abandon Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to be beſieged.——Accordingly a battle ſoon enſued; and on the 19th of May, at night, an expreſs arrived at London, from Col. Yorke, the Britiſh miniſter at the Hague, with the following account of it, as received from Berlin by M. de Hellen, the Pruſſian miniſter at the Hague, which was next day publiſhed in a London gazette extraordinary, *viz.*

"*Berlin, May* 10. 1757. You have been already appriſed of the rapid progreſs of the King's arms in Bohemia; and I have now the pleaſure to inform you of the glorious event with which it has pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe firſt ſucceſſes in a complete victory obtained by his Majeſty near Prague, on the 6th inſtant, over the whole combined force of the houſe of Auſtria.

"The King having been informed, that Marſhal Brown had been reinforced by the army of Moravia, by the remains of the corps which was beat by the Prince of Bevern, and by ſeveral regiments of the garriſon of Prague; and ſeemed reſolved to maintain the poſt he had taken on the other ſide of the Moldau; his Majeſty paſſed that river with a ſmall part of his own army, and being joined by that under the command of Marſhal Schwerin, determined to attack the enemy, though much ſuperior in number of troops, and poſted beſides in a camp almoſt inacceſſible, from every advantage of ſituation. All theſe obſtacles could not check the ardour of the Pruſſian officers and men, who vied with each other in paſſing defiles, in croſſing marſhes,

ſeizing

feizing the riſing grounds, and clearing ditches, till at length, after a very long and obſtinate engagement, and many ſignal examples of valour, the enemy was forced to abandon the field of battle, leaving behind them the greateſt part of their artillery, all their tents, all their baggage, and, in a word, their whole camp. We have indeed had a very affecting loſs in the perſon of Marſhal Schwerin, who was unfortunately killed in the beginning of the action; and in the death of ſeveral others, who have laviſhed their blood, on this occaſion, in the ſervice of their country. But, on the other hand, the loſs of the Auſtrians has been ſo much the greater, not only in the number of their dead and wounded, but alſo in the prodigious number of priſoners which we have taken; inſomuch that this battle may be reckoned deciſive in every ſenſe, and in all reſpects. The enemy retired in the greateſt confuſion, and a part of the left wing fled with the utmoſt precipitation into the city of Prague. The Pruſſian troops are ſtill in purſuit of the remains of their army; and we have reaſon to hope, that this action will be no leſs glorious in its conſequences, than it was in itſelf.

"Such are the firſt circumſtances of this memorable day, which the houſe of Auſtria will long remember, and which will ever be a ſignal monument of the intrepidity of the Pruſſian troops; and, above all, of the protection with which Heaven continues to bleſs the juſtice of his Majeſty's cauſe.

"*P. S. of the ſame date.* We this moment learn further, that the number of cannon taken from the enemy amounts already to 250 pieces; a memorable circumſtance, which never happened in any of the former battles gained by his Majeſty. The number of priſoners amounts already to 6 or 7000 men, beſides thoſe that have been made ſince, and are ſtill making; the whole of the King's army that was engaged being in purſuit of the enemy; who, by the accounts of all the priſoners and deſerters, are in the utmoſt conſternation, and in a deſolation not to be deſcribed, being in want of every thing, and ſcarce having wherewithal to cover themſelves, from the total loſs of their equipages. In ſhort, all the circumſtances conſpire in making this the compleateſt and moſt deciſive victory that has happened for many years. According to the report of one of the general officers of the King's army, our loſs is not ſo conſiderable by far as was at firſt imagined; and we have the ſatisfaction to know with certainty, that the King, and the princes his brothers, are well."

The following has been given as an account of the ſame battle, publiſhed at Berlin.

"On the 2d of May our vanguard advanced to Weiſſenberg, where we ſaw the enemy retiring to Prague. On the 3d and 4th we took poſſeſſion of the eminences and vineyards round the town, without meeting with any oppoſition. On the 5th a detachment advanced to Seltz, and threw bridges over the Moldau. On the 6th in the morning, the King, at the head of this detachment, joined M. Schwerin's army; and a reſolution was taken to attack the enemy that day.

"M. Brown's army was poſted with its left on the hill of Ziſka, and its right on an eminence near Sterboholi. It was judged expedient to go round his army; and with that view we filed off to the left by Potſchernitz. M. Brown, aſſoon as he obſerved this motion, filed off to the right, to avoid being flanked. In the mean time we proceeded beyond Biſcowitz, through defiles and moraſſes; which forced our foot to ſeparate; and making their attack aſſoon as they were formed, with too much precipitation, they were at firſt repulſed; and Field-Marſhal Schwerin, the greateſt general of the age, was ſhot dead, holding in his hand the colours of his regiment, which he had taken up. Our foot, having rallied, fell again upon the right wing of the enemy, and broke it.

"Our cavalry on the left, after three charges, obliged the Auſtrian cavalry, on the right of the enemy's army, to fly. Our centre routed the infantry, and puſhed quite through the enemy's camp. The left of the Pruſſian army then

marched

marched directly towards Michelly, where it was joined by the cavalry, and cut off the Auſtrian army, whoſe right was running away towards Saſszawa. Our troops on the right immediately attacked the left of Gen. Brown, and ſucceſſively ſeized on three batteries on different eminences. The cavalry which we had on the right did not engage.

"Prince Henry of Pruſſia, and the Duke of Bevern, who performed wonders, made themſelves maſters of two batteries.

"Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick having taken the left of the Auſtrians in flank, while the King, with his left and a body of cavalry, had gained the Moldau, the Auſtrian infantry was obliged to throw themſelves into Prague, from whence they intended to retire by Konigſall: but the corps under M. Keith ſtopped their paſſage; ſo that they are all blocked up there, with the cavalry which retreated with them.

"The number of priſoners we have made ſurpaſſes 4000. We have taken ſixty cannon and ten ſtandards, and have thirty of the enemy's officers among our priſoners.

"Our loſs amounts to 2500 killed, and the number of our wounded to about 3000.

Gen. d'Amſtel, the Prince of Holſtein-beck, Col Goltze, Col. Manſtein, Lt-Col. Rohe, are killed. The Generals Winterfeld, de la Mothe, Fouque, Hautcharmoy, Blankenſee, and Plettenberg, wounded.

"Col. Putkammer, ſent in purſuit of the enemy on the ſide of Beniſchau, adviſes that the Auſtrians were entirely broke and diſperſed; that they were flying towards Budweis, and that in his purſuit he made a great number of priſoners."

The two following letters look the likeſt to accounts of this action, and its conſequences, on the Auſtrian ſide, of any thing we have yet ſeen.

"*Egra, May* 12. In the battle fought the 6th of this month, where Duke Charles of Lorrain and M. Brown gave ſignal proofs of their courage and conduct, our loſs has been very conſiderable. But it is very likely that the enemy's loſs is much greater; for we are confidently told they had 30,000 men killed, wounded, &c. M. Schwerin and ſeveral other Pruſſian generals are among the ſlain. Their regiments of Itzeplitz, Darmſtadt, and two other, were thoſe that ſuffered moſt, and were obliged to commit their ſtandards to the cuſtody of other regiments. On our ſide, it is ſaid, Gen. Feuerſtein is killed, and that M. Brown, and the Generals Luchesi and Laſci, are wounded. Gen. Nadaſti is come with 15,000 freſh troops, and with the garriſons of Brinn and Olmutz; we wait impatiently for an account of what he may have done. It is ſaid that the regiment of Los Rios, and the others from the Netherlands, are thoſe that ſuffered moſt; and that it is their baggage, and not the baggage of the whole army, that has fallen into the enemy's hands. It is added, that the Pruſſians were twice repulſed with great loſs on their part; and that our greateſt diſadvantage in the battle proceeded from the wind, which blew the powder into the eyes of our troops. Hitherto there is no ſuch thing as the ſurrender or bombardment of Prague; on the contrary, we perceive that the Auſtrian army is making diſpoſitions in the neighbourhood of that city, which plainly give the lie to the falſe accounts of that army's having been routed. Moreover, we know that Duke Charles of Lorrain is at Prague, and that the enemy have taken Pilſen, and ſet fire to Rokitzan."

"*Vienna, May* 11. The account of our defeat on the 6th inſtant is confirmed, but no particulars are yet arrived. The weight of the battle fell on our right wing; who, after a very vigorous reſiſtance, were at laſt driven off the field of battle; and the remains of them, which are ſaid to amount to 10 or 12,000 men, are now aſſembling at Beniſchau, under Marſhal Pretlack, general of horſe. The left wing, where Prince Charles was in perſon, is now with his Royal Highneſs in Prague. Marſhal Daun with his army is at Boemiſchbrod, but the Pruſſians are ſo ſpread over the country, that there is no direct communication between Prague and Boemiſchbrod."

It

It is generally thought, that we have not yet got an exact relation of the affair from either ſide. Letters from Francfort intimate, that the King of Pruſſia, for certain political reaſons, chuſes at preſent rather to diminiſh than magnify the advantage he has gained. Some in the Auſtrian intereſt have ſaid, that they had not above 55,000 men at the battle. If ſo, where were all the other troops of which they told us their ſeveral great armies were to conſiſt before the opening of the campaign? or what is become of them ſince the action? They do not acquaint us where they now have as many forces as they formerly had above 55,000, though not a man of theſe had eſcaped from the field and its neighbourhood. We have indeed been told, that M. Daun picked up the remains of the right wing, and joined them to about 15,000 men formerly under his command. The whole, however, had not made a great army; for letters even from Vienna acknowledge, that the King of Pruſſia having detached only about 30,000 men to offer him battle at *Boemuchbrod*, he declined it, and retreated to a greater diſtance. Some on the Auſtrian ſide have aſſerted, that a great many took the opportunity of the battle to deſert from the Pruſſians to them. It is not probable that very many would take that part, after the action had continued for any conſiderable time. On the other hand it has been ſaid of the Pruſſian army, that, notwithſtanding its great loſs, it was as ſtrong within a few days after as before the battle, by the numbers of Auſtrians whom hunger, thirſt, and other motives, had prompted to inliſt into it. The numbers of Auſtrians who threw themſelves into Prague after their route have been very differently repreſented. Letters from Vienna call them between 30 and 40,000, and advices from Francfort raiſe them to 48,000. With theſe troops almoſt all the general officers and perſons of diſtinction entered that city, and in particular Prince Charles of Lorrain, Marſhal Count Brown, the King of Poland's two ſons, Prince Louis of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Modena, the Dukes of Aremberg and Urſel, the Prince of Ligne, and the Marquis of Deynſe. Within a few days after the battle Prague was completely inveſted, his Pruſſian Majeſty commanded on one ſide of the river which runs through it, and Marſhal Keith on the other. Intrenchments had been thrown up on all the avenues leading to the city, and parties were kept continually patrolling about on all ſides. The heavy artillery of the Pruſſians arrived at that place on the 11th of May, and it was expected their batteries would be ready to play by the 22d and 23d. They write from Vienna, that there is in the city a great quantity of ammunition, flour, wine, beer, butchers meat, and eſpecially ſalt proviſions, ſufficient for ſeveral months. The truth as to that will probably appear ere long. In the mean time almoſt all the other magazines of proviſions and ammunition, which the Auſtrians had collected during the winter, at a vaſt expence, ſerve now for the ſubſiſtence and defence of thoſe very troops againſt whom they were intended to be employed. We are informed, that a body of Pruſſian huſſars had marched into the Upper Palatinate, and were levying contributions in the country belonging to the Elector *Palatine*.

We hear that the 6000 men with whom the Duke of *Wurtemberg* was to furniſh the Empreſs-Queen, have abſolutely refuſed to ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia.

We ſhall now give ſome account of what has been paſſing in the neighbourhood of the *Lower Rhine* —— Before his Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, would let his troops take the field, he publiſhed the following declaration, to ſet forth his motives.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majeſty the King of G. Britain, Elector of Brunſwick Lunenburg, did his utmoſt to prevent the war which hath ariſen between him, as King, and the crown of France, and to regulate in an amicable manner the differences which occaſioned it. His Majeſty's endeavours for this end having proved ineffectual,

effectual, he made it his ſtudy to hinder the war from ſpreading; and the peace of his German dominions in particular, and that of the empire in general, from being involved in diſturbances in the motives whereof they had no concern.

For theſe reaſons, and in conſideration of the great probability, in the autumn of 1755, that the crown of France, in reſentment of thoſe differences, meditated an attack upon the King's German dominions, his Majeſty, in the beginning of the following year, concluded a treaty with the King of Pruſſia, the intention whereof was to compel that crown to drop its deſigns, which it was natural to expect would be the conſequence. And another war having, contrary to his Majeſty's expectation, broke out from afreſh in the heart of Germany, his Majeſty has carefully avoided taking any part in it.

It is impoſſible for the impartial world, after conſidering his Britannic Majeſty's conduct on this occaſion, which manifeſtly tended only to the aforeſaid ends, not to ſee the injuſtice of the motives and pretexts which the court of France would allege to juſtify their invaſion of the electoral territories of Brunſwick, which are under the protection of the empire.

If they build their pretext on the war that has broke out between England and France, it is evident that this war, both in its rife and object, are entirely foreign to his Majeſty, as Elector, and to his German territories.

As to the ſecond war, namely, that which hath been lighted up in Germany, the crown of France, as guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia, hath not, on one hand, the leaſt pretext to act againſt the aforeſaid ſtates, whilſt they cannot convict his Majeſty of any contravention of the ſaid peace; and, on the other hand, France cannot, as the ally and auxiliary of the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, act againſt a member of the empire, who is not at war, nor hath the leaſt difference with her Imperial and Royal Majeſty.

Whereas, nevertheleſs, a numerous French army hath entered the empire by Weſtphalia, which, after putting a garriſon in the imperial city of Cologne, is advancing towards the electoral dominions of Brunſwick, hath already penetrated into the biſhoprick of Munſter, and there exacted contributions; by which their views and deſigns againſt the ſaid electoral dominions of Brunſwick are clearly manifeſted: his Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſees himſelf unwillingly reduced to the indiſpenſable neceſſity of aſſembling an army, and ordering it to march, in order to divert, with the aſſiſtance of the Moſt High, all violence, injuſtice, and uſurpation, from his own dominions, and thoſe of his neighbours.

In order to prevent any perſons from being deceived by a groundleſs ſuſpicion, his Majeſty would not omit this opportunity of declaring, in the face of the whole empire, "That he is very far from deſigning to act offenſively againſt any of his co-eſtates in the empire, or even againſt the crown of France: and that by the armament and march of his forces, to which ſtep he has been forced, he ſeeks only to divert, as has been ſaid, with the divine bleſſing, all invaſion, violence, and hoſtility; and to do in that event, as a principal member of the empire, what is juſt in the ſight of God and man, and what he owes to the ſafety of the country that God hath intruſted to him."

He reſts aſſured, that no perſon will miſconſtrue or miſinterpret the juſtice of this ſelf-defence to which he is forced: in particular, he truſts to the amicable confidence of his co-eſtates in the empire, that they will not counteract his views, which are favourable to themſelves, and tend to remove war and its calamities from their frontiers; but that they will rather concur with and promote them: that, knowing that his Majeſty's forces will obſerve the moſt rigorous diſcipline, they will in return give them proofs of their good-will, particularly by ſupplying them, for ready money, with what proviſions and forage they may ſtand in need of: and, in fine, that they will not furniſh to the adverſe party the ſmalleſt thing that may be

prejudicial to his dominions, or to their own.

Hanover, April 23. 1757.

The army of obſervation has been aſſembling at Bielefeld in the county of Ravenberg. The Duke of Cumberland arrived at that place on the 9th of May, and was followed by the Duke of Brunſwick. That day the Hanoverians made themſelves maſters of the lordſhip and caſtle of Ritzberg, which the French abandoned after diſcharging ſome cannon. The Heſſians ſent back from England, were to be incamped on the 20th between the Aller and the Weſer, and conſequently would be at hand to join the army. It is ſaid advice has been received from his Royal Highneſs, that he has been joined by 18,000 Pruſſians from Magdeburg, being part of the 27,000 which had been left there as a body of reſerve. In the mean time the French on the Lower Rhine are conſtantly ſling off. They have taken poſſeſſion of the county of Lingen in the Empreſs Queen's name. That county, though incloſed within the biſhopric of Munſter, belongs to the King of Pruſſia. They have alſo taken poſſeſſion of the county of Bentheim, though a ſtate no way concerned in the preſent troubles, as being actually under the adminiſtration of the houſe of Hanover, ſince the convention [xv. 157.] by which the Count of Bentheim mortgaged it to that houſe, for a ſum of money annually paid to this nobleman, who reſides in France. They write from Cleves of May 15. that the ſiege of Guelders was turned into a blockade, it being judged not worth while to ſacrifice a number of men before a place, which, properly blocked up, muſt ſoon ſurrender of courſe; that only a few regiments were employed in the blockade; and that the reſt of the French and Auſtrian troops were encamped, and would ſoon march toward Minden, and along the Lippe, in order to approach the Weſer and the dominions of Hanover. A letter from Breſt of the 14th inſt. ſays, they had advice from Bell-iſle-en-Mer, that a detachment of French, headed by the Duke de Aiguillon, was arrived within two leagues of that principality, that general himſelf having at the ſame time advanced, with 1200 huſſars, to the village of Lohn on its very frontiers. According to late accounts, ſome ſkirmiſhes had happened between advanced parties of the two armies. A party of Hanoverians, having paſſed the Weſer, as well to ravage the country of Paderborn, as to reconnoitre the French, carried off ſeveral waggons loaded with wheat and oats, deſigned for the territories of the Elector of Cologn. On the other hand, a party of Fitcher's huſſars having fallen in with a ſmall body of Hanoverians, in the county of Tecklenberg, they routed them, and made ſome priſoners.

We have advices from Corſica, that M. Paoli, general of the malecontents, had drawn M. Matra, who was at the head of the Genoeſe party in the inland parts of that iſland, into an ambuſcade, in which he was killed, his whole party being at the ſame time diſperſed. According to lateſt accounts, Paoli ſtill ſtood his ground: found means punctually to pay the few regular troops he had, and even to increaſe them; and had till that time maintained a fair underſtanding with the French, to whom the malecontents in ſome places furniſhed proviſions, only for ready money, but ſeemed as much as ever determined not to ſubmit again to the yoke of Genoa, whatever guaranty might be propoſed.

It is aſſured, that the King of Spain has ſigned a treaty of neutrality with G. Britain during the preſent war.

We now ſee the following account of the proceedings in Spain, relative to the Antigallican privateer's prize. [200.]

On the 20th of December 1756, the Antigallican privateer took the Duke de Penthievre Indiaman in the channel that forms the entry of the ports of Ferrol and Coruna, and in ſight of all the inhabitants of the latter.

In conſequence of the firſt complaints that were made of this inſult offered to the Spaniſh territory, the commandant-general of Galicia ordered both the captain and the pilot of the port to be examined upon it; and that any witneſſes brought by the French conſul ſhould al-

to be admitted to give their evidence in the matter upon oath.

After the moſt proper informations were taken at Corunna, the commandant-general ſent an account of the whole to court; and likewiſe delivered a copy of all the depoſitions to the French conſul.

The French in conſequence of this applied to the King of Spain; who gave orders that theſe informations, and the letter from the commandant of Galicia, ſhould be laid before his council of war.

Whilſt the council of war were going on with the examination, an account came to court that the privateer and her prize were arrived at Cadiz: and though the French conſul there applied to the governor of the port, deſiring that he would detain the veſſels, he refuſed to do it, as he had no orders from court for that purpoſe.

The council of war having examined very minutely, all the papers and affidavits, gave their opinion as follows: "That the violation of his Majeſty's territory, and the inſult offered to it by the privateer, being fully and clearly proved, the privateer ought to be ſtopt, the captain puniſhed, and the pretended prize reſtored to its lawful owners the French."

Before this report was made, the King had ſent orders to the governor of Cadiz to detain both ſhips. The governor, upon receiving this order, ſent for the Engliſh conſul, and informed him of it; adding, that provided he (the conſul) would be anſwerable for both ſhips and their effects, and that they ſhould not go out of that port till further orders, the governor would not ſend troops to ſeize them. But upon the conſul's refuſing to do this, and proteſting againſt whatſoever might be done, the governor, in the conſul's preſence, ordered the mayor of the town, the ſecretary of the government, and the notary of war, to take the neceſſary troops with them to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid ſhips, in order to detain them; recommending to them to uſe the greateſt moderation and civility. When the two ſhips were thus ſeized, the Engliſh conſul did then offer to be bound that they ſhould not go out of port without orders from Madrid; which offer the governor accepted with the greateſt politeneſs, and the troops were immediately withdrawn, and only ſome cuſtomhouſe-officers left on board.

Authentic inſtruments, containing an account of all theſe tranſactions, were delivered to the Engliſh and French conſuls.—The conſul of England informed the Britiſh ambaſſador at Madrid of the affair; who, on the 27th of February, preſented a memorial, and a copy of an affidavit of a lieutenant of the French prize, made by him, as it appears, in the port of Cadiz, in preſence of the Engliſh conſul, and on board the ſhip where he was a priſoner: upon theſe grounds the ambaſſador demanded that the prize ſhould not be delivered to the French; and though this application was made ſome days after the orders had, in conſequence of the opinion of the council of war, been ſent from Madrid to reſtore the ſhip to the French, yet, on this bare complaint, freſh orders were immediately diſpatched to the governor of Cadiz, ſignifying, that he ſhould not give up the ſhip to the French if he had not already done it, and, if he had, that he ſhould at all events keep both ſhips in his own poſſeſſion till farther orders.

This laſt order arrived at Cadiz after the ſhip had been given up to the French, in conſequence of the preceding order; ſo that the governor could do no more than ſeize again upon the ſhips, and keep them both from the Engliſh and the French.

It may not be improper to add in what manner the governor behaved in executing the orders to deliver the ſhip to the French, before he received the laſt and contrary orders. The captain of the privateer, when he was informed of what was to be done, got all his men on board the prize; proteſted, that far from giving his conſent to it, he would oppoſe it to his utmoſt; and ſeemed to be getting ready to ſail out of port. Upon this raſh and imprudent reſolution, the governor ordered the com-

manders

manders of two Spanish men of war to go up alongside the prize, and use every gentle method to persuade the captain to deliver the prize, and in case his obstinacy should render such means ineffectual, to employ force.

This order was given on the 28th of February; but, the sea running high, the Spanish men of war could not come up with the prize till the 2d of March; when being at a proper entrance, the Spanish commander sent a civil message to the English captain, to which the latter made an answer in his usual rough way. A second polite message was sent to him, in which the Spanish commander signified, that, his orders being to make use of force, if fair methods failed, he begged he would not drive him to that disagreeable necessity, but give up the prize quietly. The English captain replied in the same obstinate strain as before. The Spanish commander seeing all his civilities trifled, fired two broadsides at him: upon which he struck his colours. Spanish troops were put on board, the prize restored to the French, and the English captain and his crew taken into custody for their insolent behaviour: soon after, however, they were set at liberty.

By the preceding account, which is extracted from the *London Chronicle* of [illegible] appears, that the affair was [illegible] the 1st day of March.

[illegible] April. [illegible] received an express [illegible] with information, that [illegible] ships were [illegible] which he was [illegible] Colleton, Berwick, Pitt, [illegible], Coventry, and Portland, to [illegible] the [illegible] about four o'clock in the morning of the [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] that the [illegible] two [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

According to late advices, none of the members of the parliament of Paris had conſented to be reimburſed the money they paid for their places.

By a late declaration of the French King, all authors, printers, publiſhers, and hawkers, of pieces againſt religion, or the King's authority, or thoſe any way tending to diſturb the public tranquillity, are to be puniſhed with death. Moſt of our readers will probably recollect, without our aſſiſtance, that the ſubjects in that country do not enjoy the benefit of being tried by a jury of their peers. [See vol. 316.]

A particular account of the ſentence paſſed on Damien the aſſaſſin, and the execution of it, is contained in the following two letters.

"*Paris, March* 28. On Saturday laſt, at a quarter after five, the princes and peers repaired to the grand chamber with the magiſtrates, and each having taken his ſeat according to his rank, the greffier was deſired by the preſident to read the proceedings on the trial. At half an hour after ſix, a detachment of the French guards were ordered to be poſted in the galleries of the palace, the avenues of the grand chamber, *&c.*; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards Damien the criminal was brought into the grand chamber with his face covered, and being, in the midſt of the tribunal, fixed upon a kind of bed with iron rings, which prevented his moving of his arms or legs, he anſwered the queſtions put to him by the firſt preſident. At half an hour after nine the father and two brothers of Damien were brought in, and alſo a perſon ſuſpected, from having known and lived with him in the Jeſuits college; and afterwards his wife and daughter, an aunt, and three others, were ſucceſſively preſented to him. He ſeemed not to be in the leaſt affected when his father and brothers were brought to him, but was greatly diſturbed at the approach of his wife and daughter. They were all remanded back to their chamber; and then the firſt preſident, having taken the advice of the auguſt aſſembly, pronounced the ſentence of death: That, after making the amende-honorable before the principal gate of the church of Paris, he ſhould be conducted to the Greve; and on a ſcaffold there have his breaſts, arms, legs, and thighs, torn with hot pincers; his right hand (holding the knife with which he committed the parricide) burnt with brimſtone; and boiling oil, lead, pitch, wax, and brimſtone, mixed together, poured into the inciſions made by the hot pincers; and afterwards his body to be drawn and diſmembered by four horſes, his limbs and body burnt, and his aſhes ſcattered to the wind, *&c.*; ordering, that before his execution the torture ordinary and extraordinary be applied, to obtain a diſcovery of his accomplices," *&c.*

"*Paris, March* 29. The ſentence paſſed upon Damien was executed yeſterday. He arrived at the Greve about three in the afternoon, ſtaid an hour in the town-hall, and was then brought to the ſcaffold; where his bloody hand was firſt burnt and ſtruck off; then the red-hot pincers and boiling lead, *&c.* were applied to the parts mentioned in the ſentence; after which he was quartered. Though the horſes were very ſtrong and vigorous, they could not accompliſh their work after five or ſix attempts; ſo that at laſt permiſſion was granted to diſmember him; and even till then there were ſigns of life remaining. His limbs were thrown into a fire, which continued burning at ſeven this morning."

It does not hitherto appear that he had any accomplices. The parliament of Paris iſſued an arret againſt his family, by which his wife, his daughter, and his father, were ordered to leave the kingdom within a fortnight, and never to return under the pain of being hanged. His brothers, with their wives, and all his other relations of the name of Damien, are injoined to change their names, under the ſame penalties. The places of his father's, his wife's, and his daughter's exile out of France have been particularly fixed upon; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has granted to the firſt an annual penſion of 600 livres, and to the two laſt one of 300 each.

A letter from Bruſſels, dated April 23. informs

informs us, that for a fortnight preceding 1200 men had been employed in cleanſing the baſon of Dunkirk, and that 1200 more would be ſet to work in the beginning of May, ſo that the harbour would be fit in June to receive warſhips of the ſecond rate.

There is advice, that a ſquadron of war-ſhips, with a good many tranſports, having 9000 land forces on board, under the command of Lt-Gen Lally, ſailed from Breſt and Port L'Orient within the month of March. By a cartel ſhip which went to Breſt early in April, to exchange ſome ſoldiers, and returned to Plymouth about the 10th of May, there was advice, that from the 3d to the 6th of May nineteen men of war ſailed from Breſt. Later accounts from London bore, that they were informed this fleet conſiſted of ten ſhips of the line, four frigates, and two advice-boats, having 3000 land-forces on board, and nine large privateers. [251.]

They write from Paris, that in a council of war held at Verſailles the 6th, a reſolution was taken to march a conſiderable body of troops towards the coaſt of the ocean; and that the generals nominated to command them were, Marſhal Thomond in Guyenne, Marſhal de Senecterre in the county of Aunis, the Duke de Harcourt in Normandy, the Prince de Croy in Picardy, and the Marquis du Barail in Flanders. It is ſaid that Marſhal Belleiſle is to be commander in chief of this body, the diviſions of which are to be ſo diſpoſed as they may unite in eight days.

As to PLANTATION affairs: Lord Loudon, before he went into winter-quarters, cauſed two new forts be built within a few miles of Lake George, the one called *Fort Edward*, the other *Fort William-Henry*, both which were ſtrongly garriſoned, to prevent a ſurpriſe. His Lordſhip, during the winter, was buſied in fortifying proper places, raiſing men, and putting all things in concert for acting vigorouſly the enſuing campaign. He arrived from New York at Boſton in New England on the 19th of January, to ſettle affairs there; and was to meet with the governors of the ſeveral provinces, at Philadelphia, on the 20th of February. It was thought a reſolution would then be taken to make an attack upon Cape Breton. It is certain an imbargo was, by his Lordſhip's orders, laid on the ſhipping in all the ports of the provinces, about the middle of March; from whence it was conjectured, that ſome important enterpriſe was in agitation. And accordingly ſome letters bore, that it was reſolved, inſtead of carrying on the war in the back provinces as formerly, to tranſport a conſiderable body of men directly to the river St Lawrence, and that it was the general opinion of the officers, that one campaign in that way would make the Britiſh maſters of Quebec, and, in conſequence, of all Canada; whereas the former manner of carrying on the war, among thick woods, where a ſingle Indian can fire his piece without diſcovery, might linger on without effect for many years. Whatever be in this, we are informed by the laſt advices from America, that Lord Loudon had actually imbarked above 10,000 men for Halifax, in order to meet the troops expected from Britain with Adm. Holburne, and then to execute the ſcheme he has formed.

By letters from New York we learn, that the ſeveral provinces having unanimouſly reſolved not to ſupply the French with proviſions, the French forts in the interior parts of the country were in great diſtreſs.

About the end of January, Capt Rogers and Speakman, with 90 men, marched from Fort Edward, on the diſcovery, and between that and Ticonderoga, an advanced fort of the French, met with ſix ſledges laden with proviſions, drove by eight Frenchmen, whom the party eaſily made priſoners. The French having got notice of the affair, immediately ſent out 200 men, ſaid to be all regulars, who attacked the Britiſh, on their return, about nine in the morning. The conflict continued very fierce till the evening, when the French retreated, leaving the Britiſh maſters of the field of battle. 'Tis ſaid the French loſt 50 or 60 men at leaſt, and that on the other ſide,

ſide, Capt. Speakman, Lieutenant Kennedy, and 10 others, were killed, and Capt. Rogers wounded, but not dangerouſly. After the action Capt. Rogers got ſafe to Fort Edward with his wounded men, and, as ſome ſay, with 15 ſcalps.

We were told laſt year, that the Cherokee Indians, after they had got a fort built in their country, had abandoned the Britiſh intereſt, and taken part with the French. But by private letters from Charleſtown of a late date there is advice, that the warriors of thoſe Indians came there lately, and renewed their alliance; that they were very favourably received, and ſome of them invited to dine with the governor; and that they deſired two or three of their number might go to England to ſee their father King George, which the governor promiſed ſhould be done as ſoon as a man of war could be got ready.

We have not heard of any ravages having been made on the back ſettlements all laſt winter, as in former years. This tranquillity is ſaid to be owing to the prudent meaſures taken laſt year by Sir William Johnſon in reclaiming the rebellious Indians.

Such prodigious quantities of corn have been bought up in the ſeveral colonies, to be tranſported to Britain, as muſt ſoon greatly reduce the price of grain in that kingdom; and the people employed in the corn-trade will probably make fortunes by it.

Letters from Jamaica relate, that a French ſquadron under the command of M. Beautremont, which ſailed from Breſt, Jan. 30. was arrived at Cape François; that in their paſſage between that and Monto Chriſto they took the Greenwich man of war, March 18; and that it was feared they would catch ſome more of the Jamaica cruiſers. This ſquadron is ſaid to conſiſt of eight men of war, carrying 486 guns and 7320 men. The Britiſh ſquadron at Jamaica conſiſts of nine men of war, and carries 564 guns and about 2300 men. According to other letters from Jamaica, Beautremont's ſquadron, though it has touched at Cape François, is really deſtined for North America; and that they choſe firſt to ſteer for the Weſt Indies, becauſe the ſeaſon of the year was not proper to proceed immediately to the northward. Another French ſquadron is ſaid to have arrived ſome time after in the Weſt Indies, and put into Curaſſau, a Dutch ſettlement, in order to be concealed a while, or to take in proviſions. Mean time there is certain advice, that a ſquadron commanded by M. Du Bois de la Mothe, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line, and five frigates, ſailed from Breſt on the 3d of May for Canada, with 4 or 5000 men on board; and that a fleet intended for the Eaſt Indies, under M. d'Apcher, conſiſting of 17 ſail, including the company's ſhips, with 3000 men on board, ſailed the ſame day from Port L'Orient.

A liſt of a Britiſh ſquadron and land-forces which ſailed from Cork for North America, May 8.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Newark —	80	{ Adm. Holburne.
		{ Capt. Holburne.
Invincible —	74	Bentley.
Terrible —	74	Collins.
Naſſau —	70	Sayers.
Northumberland	68	Lord Colvill.
Grafton —	68	{ Com. Holmes.
		{ Capt. Webb.
Orford —	66	Spry.
Bedford —	64	Foake.
St Albans	64	Cornwall.
Captain —	64	Amherſt.
Defiance —	60	Band.
Sunderland —	60	Mackenzie.
Kingſton —	60	Parry.
Tilbury —	60	Bampfley.
Centurion —	54	Mantell.
Portmahon —	20	Wallace.
Hunter ſloop	14	Laforey.
Hawke —	10	Bradley.
Gibraltar's prize	8	Scott.
Furnace bomb	8	Williamſon.
Lightning fireſhip	8	Martin.

Land forces.		*Commanders.*
Royal Scots, bat. 2. —	1000	Gen. Hopſon, commander in chief.
Forbes's —	700	Lord Charles Hay, ſecond in command.
Blakeney's —	700	Cols Perry & Forbes.
Bragg's —	700	
Kennedy's —	700	Lt-Col. Williamſon,
Murray's —	700	Commander of the train.
Perry's —	700	
Train, 3 comp.	300	Dugal Campbell, Chief Engineer.
Marines to act on ſhore, if needed	700	Five other Engineers.
	6200	In 55 tranſports.

On the 16th of April, Adm. Holburne and Com. Holmes, with the British men of war and tranſports deſtined for North America, ſailed from St Helen's, where they had been detained by contrary winds about four weeks. They arrived at Corke on the 25th, took on board the troops, and ſailed thence on the 8th of May. A part of the ſquadron and land-forces [illegible] from the preceding page.

It is ſaid, that Adm. Holburne, before he left Corke, received, by expreſs from London, another commiſſion, on his arrival in America, after two privateers, one of Briſtol, and one of New England, which ſome time ago ſeized, on the ſpaniſh main, two Spaniſh veſſels, and took out of one of them above 40 gold gunbons, and out of the other 300 piſtoles. If the Admiral finds them, he is to get them reſtored and executed as pirates, and full reſtitution is to be made to the Spaniards.

By the Britiſh Eaſt-India company's ſhips Portland, Edgecot, and Cheſterfield, arrived from the coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel at Limerick in Ireland about the end of May, there is advice of the taking of the company's forts and ſettlements in Bengal. —— One letter relates the affair thus.

"The latter end of May 1756, our late nabob [Mr Verelſt ſaid] died, and the preſent nabob Surajee Doulah, his grandſon, was eſtabliſhed, who immediately invaded Calcutta, without any other pretence as he found than that he had received many inſults from Gov. Drake. Upon the gentlemen determining not to give up the factory without making reſiſtance, he proceeded [illegible] with a large army, and [illegible] ing Mr Watts as hoſtage for the performance of it. —— On the 4th of June the factory of Coſſimbuzar was ſurrendered, notwithſtanding it was warmly oppoſed by many of the gentlemen. —— As ſoon as he had performed this exploit, he immediately marched with all his forces, conſiſting of 70,000 horſe and foot, to Calcutta, threatening to drive all the Engliſh out of the country. On the 15th he began the ſiege, by attacking one of the redoubts at the entrance of the town; but was repulſed with a great ſlaughter of his men. The next day he made an attack on our advanced poſts at the gaol and courthouſe; which kept a conſtant fire on his troops, by which many of them were killed. —— Notwithſtanding this oppoſition another attack was made on the 18th; when thoſe poſts were abandoned by our troops; which gave the nabob's forces an entrance into the town; which obliged us to retreat to the fort. —— A council of war being called to conſider of the ſtate of affairs, the captain of the train acquainted the council, that there was not ammunition in the fort for three days; on which the women were ſent on board the ſhipping lying before the fort. The governor and ſome of the principal officers likewiſe got on board the ſhips, and went away, leaving the people in the fort without a poſſibility of ſecuring a retreat. —— The whole number left in the fort being 250 effective men, we held out till the 20th in the evening, when the ammunition being near ſpent, a flag of truce was hung out. During the parley from the wall, the back gate was betrayed by the Dutch guard, and we were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. The ſame night 146 of us were crammed into a hole not large enough for 50 of us to contain; the effect of it was, that only 16 were alive next morning. Four of us were ſent to the nabob's camp, and put into irons; but what became of the other twelve that eſcaped hell in miniature, I have not been able to learn."

In another letter from the Eaſt Indies, dated Dec 15 1756, we have the ſubſtance of a letter received by the gover-

nor

nor and council there in October, as follows.

"It seems the governor and council at Bengal protected an old nabob deposed, [a principal officer, or prime minister, according to some letters], from the resentment of the young one, his successor. The latter sent to demand him, but the English refused to deliver him up. Upon which he raised an army of 30,000 horse, and the same number of foot, with 3 or 400 elephants of war. The English sent out spies to discover their number, which they never knew exactly, till they were just upon them. They summoned the fort to deliver up the old nabob, promising upon that condition to withdraw their troops immediately; but this was again refused. The enemy then threw up a small breast-work opposite to the fort, and mounted two twelve-pounders upon it. They fired two or three times in an hour; but if they had fired till doomsday, they could never have made a breach. However, long before any real attack was made, the —— —— run away aboard a ship in the morning; the counsellors and their wives in the afternoon; leaving Mr Holwell behind, who said he would stay, and defend the place to the last extremity. Being thus left with only a few gentlemen and some military officers, he called a council of war. The soldiers grumbling at not being permitted to escape, he divided three chests of the treasure among them, and secured the keys of the gates himself; and stood to the defence of the place gallantly. The Moguls kept firing their two twelve-pounders to no purpose; for all the mischief proceeded from the counsellors houses being built close round the fort. In these houses the enemy lodged themselves, and galled the English greatly. During all this time the fort fired constantly, and dislodged them several times; but the third day (I think it was the third) most of our men being killed, and all the rest wounded, (with only two barrels ammunition left), Mr Holwell thought to have made an honourable retreat, by hanging out a flag of truce to amuse the enemy. But the ships in the river had dropt down several miles from the fort, and did not leave even a boat for the others to escape in. The soldiers that night knocked off the lock of the little gate, Mr Holwell having the keys, and let in the Moguls; who immediately loaded them with irons, and crammed them into a place, called the *Black hole*, for that night. But out of the 175 that went in, only sixteen came out alive next morning; among whom were Mr Holwell, and Mr Burdett, a writer.—— The next day they carried Mr Burdett to accompany Mr Holwell up the country, loaded with irons, and gave them only rice and water for their provision: they likewise obliged them to walk three days through the sun without any covering, and, when they arrived at their journey's end, put them into a cow-house, where they narrowly escaped another smothering. However, in three days they dismissed them. From thence they went to Muxadavat."

To this letter is subjoined what follows. "The 28th of October we sent three ships full of troops and ammunition, to reinstate the company's servants in the settlement of Bengal, as we hear it will be delivered up to us shortly. The company is reported to have lost by this affair two crow of rupees. Each crow contains 100 lack, and each lack 100,000 rupees; that is, in all, twenty millions of rupees; which make 2,250,000 l. Sterling.—— The same day (Oct. 28.) our ambassadors arrived from Pooner, where they had been three weeks treating with the Moratta prince, to whom we have delivered Geriah [24.], and they in return have given us several villages at Sevenrooke."

By the East India company's, as well as many private letters, it is advised, that the measures taken by the presidencies of Fort St George and Bombay, in conjunction with Adm. Watson and Col Clive, who command the naval and land forces, there is the greatest reason to hope that the company would not only be very soon re-established in Bengal, but that ample satisfaction will be obtained of the nabob for what the company have suffered by him.——

There

There are alſo many letters that mention the Mogul's having marched a large army into thoſe provinces, which was ſaid to be actually arrived near Muxadavat, in order to ſubdue the nabob Sourajee Doulah, and fix another nabob in thoſe provinces.

A liſt of thoſe killed in the defence of Calcutta and Fort William, and of thoſe who died in the black hole, confined, and wounded on the 20th.

Killed: William Baillie, Eſq. Capt. Grant, Lieut. Foord and Bishop, Enſ. Blagg, Meſſ. Carle, Smith, Winniton, and Timmins, gentlemen of the company's ſervice; Meſſ. Purnell, Stephenſon, Baker, Cary, Macpherſon, Gray, Wolfey, and Holcomb, ſeafaring men.

Thomas Billamy, before the [illegible] at Calcutta, and Lieut. Billon, after the [illegible] at Cofſimbuzar factory.

[illegible] Edward Eyre, Eſq. Thomas Coles, ſhot in the breaſt, the Rev. Mr Bellamy, Capt. Clayton, Buchanan, Witherington, and Simſon, Lieut. Bellamy and Hoyle, Enſ. Scot and Wedderburn, Meſſ. Jenks, Revett, Law, Valcourt, Jebb, Dalrymple, Stephen and Edward Eage, Street, Grub, Harrod, N. Drake, Dodd, Janiano, Johnſtone jun. Byng, Orr, and Golding, gentlemen in the company's ſervice; Meſſ. Hunt, Jennings, Dumbleton (wounded), Potter, Coker, Bendal, Meadows, Reid, Osborne (wounded), Barnet, Freer, Wilton, Barton, Leach, Tiney, Cartwright, Lyon, Allap, and Holker, ſeafaring men.

Wounded in chains, Capt. Collings, a ſea-captain.

Wounded, and died after he was let out of the [illegible] Lieut. Talbot.

[illegible] Meſſ. John Knox, George Gray jun. Capt. Mills, Mr Kerwood, and a few ſeafaring men.

Sent down the River to Muxadavat: John Zephaniah Holwell, Eſq. Mr Richard Court, ſen. merchant, Mr Bradſhaw, writer, and Enſ. Walcott. The laſt is ſince dead.

[illegible] William Watts, Meſſ. Cooke, Batson, and Collings, Meſſ. Watts jun. Sykes, Mattear, and Saunders, writers, and about 70 more. Meſſ. Vanſittart and Collet were afterwards releaſed, and Mrs Watts with her three children were permitted to live in the French factory at Coſſimbuzar.

[illegible] Richard Becher, Eſq. Meſſ. Hodges, Wilſon, and [illegible] of the council, Mr Watts, late [illegible] Mr Hamilton late writer, Mrs Becher and family, Mrs Warwick, Miſs Harding, Enſ. Collins, and about 20 military. All theſe were ſent to Muxadavat by the intereſt of the French, and permitted to live in their factory at Dacca.

A liſt of thoſe who eſcaped to the ſhips at Fulta and were there in July 1756, or are ſince dead.

Gov. Drake; Charles Manningham, William Frankland, William Mackett, and Paul Richard Pearkes, Eſqs. of the council; Capt. George Minchin and Alexander Grant; Enſ. Carſtairs, (wounded); Rev. Mr Mupletoft, lieutenant of militia. Mr Pearkes was taken priſoner, but made his eſcape.

Gentlemen in the company's ſervice: Meſſ. Sumner, Cooke, ſecretary, Billers, O'Hara, Kelſer, Ellis, Lindſay, Tooke ſen. Luthington, Charlton, Velner, Leſſer. Meſſ. Cooke and Luthington were in the black hole. Mr Lindſay is ſince dead.

Free merchants, captains of ſhips, mates, and others: Meſſ. Beaumont, Margas, Cruttenden, Carvalho, Douglas, Baldrick, Wood, Nixon, Holmes, Futham, Le Beaume, Capt. Ranne, David Graham, Wedderburn, Walmſley, Austin, Laing, Widdrington, Saunders, Bailie, Campbell, Lewis, Lord, Bell, Baldwin, Young, Cotelly, Whatmore, Cozens, Nicholſon, Dr Fullerton, G. Gray, Taylor, Knox, Mr Child, ſchoolmaſter, Arkinſon and Ridge attorneys; Pyncels, writer; Blany, glaſs-grinder; Burton, butcher; Coverly, gaoler; Macpherſon, cooper; Cockyſane, a French ſeafaring gentleman, Champion, Summers, and Smith, mates of ſhips; Ling, mulatto; Coe, carpenter; Dracco Coſtas; three Portugeſe prieſts; M. Albert, a French gentlemen. Of theſe Mr Margas, Capt. D. Graham, Laing, Bell, Baldwin, and Nicholſon, are ſince dead; and Dr Fullerton, G. Gray, Taylor, and Knox were taken priſoners, but made their eſcape.

Of the factory at Balſore: Mr Thomas Beddom, chief, Mr Engliſh, Capt. Keene, and about 25 military. They quitted their factory after the capture of Calcutta, by order of the governor and council. Capt. Keene is ſince dead.

Of the factory at Jugdea: Mr Peter Amyat, chief; Meſſ. Playdel, Verelſt, Smyth, Hay, and Enſ. Mure, with about 20 military. They alſo quitted their factory after the capture of Calcutta, by order of the governor and council.

Women and children: Lady Rufid, Mrs Drake and two children, Cruttenden, three children, Mackett, two; Mapletoft, two; Gray, one; M'Guire, three; Cooke, one; Buchanan, one; Dumbleton, two; Cooke, one; Rattle, two; Wedderburn, one; Fournac, one; Knox, two; Robertſon, four; Tucker, one; Allen, three; Amyat, Sumner, Riccards, Lindſay, Major Holland's widow, Reis Jacobs, Griffith, Seale, Beard, Margas, Futham, Clayton, Parker, Rawlins, Edwards, Freth, Reynolds, Chapman, Finley, Gooding, Bellamy, Barker, Cockyſane, Grand, Hunt, Holland, Young, Woolley, Smith, Child, Foſter, Lord, Peters, Miſs Bellamy, Jobbins, Bagley, Carey, Scot, and the two Miſs Cavalhos. Of theſe Mrs Cruttenden, Gooding, and Bellamy, are ſince dead, and Miſs Bellamy is ſince married.

Admi-

Advices have been received of an inſurrection of the negroes at Rio de Janeiro, belonging to the Portugueſe. When the letters came away, they had intrenched themſelves, to the number of 3000, in a wood about three leagues from the town; and as the Portugueſe troops were at Rio de Plata, it was feared the negroes would increaſe before they could be diſperſed.

ENGLAND.

[The poſtponed affairs are now inſerted.]

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion, April 1. to ſeveral bills, *viz.*

An act to amend an act 20° *Geo.* II. intitled, *An act to render more effectual an act* 12° *Geo.* I. *to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the woollen manufactures*, &c. [xviii. 241.]

Bills for making the river Blyth navigable, relating to the poor's rates in the pariſh of St Luke, Middlesex, ſix road-bills, and eleven private bills, all relating to England.

On the 6th of May the King gave the royal aſſent to the following bills.

An act to rectify a miſtake in an act paſſed this ſeſſion, &c. *the recruiting-act* [61.]——*The corrections, inſtead of forty ſhillings of* every pound, *forty ſhillings of* every three pounds, *of bounty given to volunteers out of the land-tax, is to be repaid into the exchequer by the paymaſters of the forces: a palpable miſtake.*

An act for continuing an act —— to prohibit —— the making of —— ſpirits from wheat, &c. [xxi. 331.]——*The prohibition is now continued from the* 11th *of May till the* 11th *of December next.*

An act for continuing an act —— to diſcontinue —— the duties upon corn —— imported, &c. [xxi. 330.]——*This act is continued from the* 24th *of April till the* 15th *of November next.*

An act to extend the liberty granted by an act 22 *Geo.* II. of importing bar-iron from his Majeſty's colonies in America, into the port of London, to the reſt of the ports of G. Britain, and for repealing certain clauſes in the ſaid act.

Bills for building bridges over the Kibble and the Lea, for rebuilding Warwick ſhire hall, for preſerving Southwold haven, and eight road-bills, in England, except one, for enlarging the term and powers granted by acts 26° *and* 27° *Geo.* II. *for repairing ſeveral roads leading into the city of Gloucester*, &c.

Thirty-ſix private bills; among which are,

An act for regulating and improving certain benefactions veſted in the rector and principal profeſſors and maſters of the univerſity and college of Glaſgow.

—— to enable Lilias Montgomerie, of Skelmorly, to ſell lands in the county of Renfrew, and to lay out the monies ariſing thereby, in the purchaſe of lands contiguous to other lands of the ſaid Lilias Montgomerie, in the county of Air, &c.

—— to diſſolve the marriage of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, Eſq; with Ann Vane his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, &c.

—— to diſſolve the marriage of Thomas Nuthall, Gent. with Lucy Scott, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, &c.

On the 17th the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to

An act for the importation of fine organzined Italian thrown ſilk.

And to ten other bills, all relating to England, one of them for making the river Ivel navigable.

Two meſſages, ſigned by the King, have been preſented to the Commons; one by Mr Vice Chamberlain, May 16. *viz.* "GEORGE R. His Majeſty being deſirous that his faithful ſubjects in his provinces of North and South Carolina, and Virginia in America, ſhould receive a proper recompenſe for ſuch ſervices, as, with the approbation of the commander in chief of his forces in America, they reſpectively ſhall have performed, or ſhall perform, either by putting the ſaid provinces in a ſtate of defence, or by acting with vigour againſt the enemy, recommends it to this houſe to take the ſame into their conſideration, and to enable his Majeſty to give them a proper recompenſe for ſuch ſervices. His Majeſty alſo acquaints this houſe, that a battalion of his forces, which has been employed in the ſettlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, is, by his order, withdrawn from thoſe ſettlements; and therefore recommends it to this houſe, to enable his Majeſty to aſſiſt the ſaid company in defraying the expence of a military force in the Eaſt Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the ſaid battalion;"—— and another on the 17th, by Lord Bateman, *viz.* "GEORGE R. His Majeſty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering, that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous

deſirous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred for the ſervice of the year 1757, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." —— Both were referred to the ſupply-committee, and the Commons have granted a million on credit to be applied as the exigencies of ſtate may require, 50,000 l. for the Americans, and 20,000 l. for the Eaſt-India company.

At a numerous court of common council of the city of London, held at Guildhall, April 15, Mr Deputy Hodges made a motion, "That the freedom of the city be preſented to the Rt Hon. William Pitt, late one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and to the Rt Hon. Henry Biſſon Legge, late chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe which the citizens of London entertain of their loyal and diſintereſted conduct, during their truly honourable, though ſhort adminiſtration; their beginning a ſcheme of public œconomy, and at the ſame time leſſening the extent of miniſterial influence, by a reduction of the number of uſeleſs placemen; their noble efforts to ſtem the general torrent of corruption, and to revive, by their example, the almoſt extinguiſhed love of virtue and our country; their zeal to promote a full and impartial inquiry into the real cauſes of our late loſſes and diſgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and, laſtly, their vigilant attention to ſupport the glory and independence of G. Britain, the honour and true intereſt of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject, thereby moſt effectually ſecuring the affections of a free people to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious family." Which motion ſeemed to have the approbation of the whole court, and the recorder was going to make a declaration of their unanimous ſentiments, but was ſtopt by Sir John Barnard, who, alone, held up his hand againſt it. It was then ordered, that a copy of the freedom of the city, with the aforementioned reſolution inſerted in it, be delivered by the chamberlain to each of thoſe gentlemen in a gold box, value 100 guineas; and that the ſaid reſolution be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the town-clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to them. Accordingly, in the afternoon, the town-clerk waited upon Mr Pitt, at his ſeat at Hays in Kent, and on Mr Legge at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, with copies of the reſolution; and on the 24th of May, Sir Thomas Harriſon, the chamberlain, preſented the freedom of the city to each of them in a gold box of curious workmanſhip. Several other towns have followed this example.

The remainder of the Hanoverian troops [xviii. 618.] imbarked at Chatham in the end of February, as did the Heſſians at the ſame place in the end of April, both on their return to Germany.

About the middle of April arrived at Plymouth, the Chicheſter, Rear-Adm. Broderick, with the Eagle, from the bay.

On the 7th of May ſailed from Spithead, the Prince, Adm. Oſborne; St George, Capt. Callis; Monmouth, Capt. Gardiner; Revenge, Capt. Stott; Monarque, Capt. Montague; and Greyhound, Capt. Harriſon, with the Lisbon and Cadiz ſhips, and the floreſhips and other veſſels, for the Mediterranean. This fleet afterwards put into Plymouth, and ſailed thence on the 17th; as did the Ludlow and Dealcaſtle with the trade for America.

Mr Thornton, treaſurer of the marine ſociety, and Mr Hanway, waited on the King, May 7. and preſented him with two little tracts, one intitled, *A letter from a member of the marine ſociety* [232]; the other, *Motives for the eſtabliſhment of the marine ſociety*; written by Mr Hanway; containing an account of its inſtitution, and the progreſs it has made. His Majeſty received them very graciouſly, and ordered 1000 l. to be paid for the uſe of the ſociety: A noble inſtance of his Majeſty's readineſs to encourage every ſcheme of national advantage. The Prince of Wales has ordered

400 l.

400 l. and the Princeſs-dowager 200 l. to be paid for the ſame purpoſe.

On the 29th of April was ſtopped at Dover, by two juſtices of the peace, John Cameron of Lochiel, who has been ten years a captain in the French King's ſervice, though but twenty-three years of age. He had a diſcharge dated April 1. 1756, and pretended that he quitted that ſervice in obedience to the act 29 *Geo.* II. [xviii. 17.]; but for want of ſureties, as the law directs, he was detained.

There have been diſturbances in different towns in England on account of the dearth; but the prices have fallen a little in ſeveral places in Britain and Ireland, owing to importation.

A patent is granted to John Ladd, of Trowbridge, Wilts, for a new method, invented by him, of conſtructing, on mechanical principles, wheel-carriages, which, without horſes or other cattle, and with a very moderate human force, will move and carry, from place to place, great weights, where there are not ſteep aſcents, with the uſual celerity; and with the addition of a much leſs number of horſes than are now uſed, will move and carry the like weights in all roads, even where there are ſteep aſcents.

On the 15th of March aroſe the greateſt ſtorm of wind on the weſtern coaſt of this kingdom that has been known.—— At Liverpool it began about nine, preceded by a dreadful roaring of the ſea. At ten it blew a hurricane, and about eleven veered to the W. N. W. and was attended with ſuch heavy ſqualls of wind, that the oldeſt people do not remember the like. A great many ſhips overſet, ſunk, and were ſtranded oppoſite to the town. The damage in the town was very conſiderable. Numbers of chimneys, ſome houſes, and many walls were levelled with the ground; roofs unſtripped, and ſhowers of broken ſlates, bricks, &c. rendered the ſtreets impaſſable. About forty two feet of the lofty ſpire of St Thomas's church (which was eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Europe) fell upon the body of the church, broke through the roof, and tore down the weſt galleries.——In the different parts of the adjacent country, barns, houſes, and other buildings were ſtripped, and many levelled with the ground. Conſiderable damage was done at Knowſley-hall, the ſeat of the Earl of Derby. Croſbie, Sephton, Woolfall, Spellow, and ſeveral other mills were blown down, ricks of hay entirely deſtroyed and carried away. Happily for the ſea-coaſt the tides were at the loweſt, or in all probability there would have been conſiderably more damage done; for though it was ebb tide in courſe, yet the flood returned, or rather did not go out of the river. The gale abated, and backed to N. N. W. and N. about one o'clock in the afternoon.——At Cheſter above 100 chimneys were blown down, moſt of the houſes ſtripped of their ſlating; the chimneys at the miniſter, and all the windows on one ſide blown to pieces; and all along the adjacent road the houſes and barns were ſtripped, and hundreds of large trees torn up by the roots. At Acton, a little town within a mile of Nantwich, the top of the church-ſteeple beat in the roof of the church, and damaged it to the amount of 2000 l. At Nantwich the church was much ſhattered, and the houſes moſtly ſtripped.—— At Worceſter the wind blew down a ſtack of chimneys at the town-hall, which beat through the roof, and thence through the ceiling over the *niſi prius* bar, while the court of aſſize was ſitting. Mr Juſtice Wilmot was on that bench; but his Lordſhip happily received no hurt: and there happened to be only five of the counſellors preſent; four of whom were hurt, but not dangerouſly, *viz.* Meſſ. Moreton, Aſton, Nares, and Aſhurſt. Mr Aſton prevented further damage to himſelf, by inſtantly ſlipping under the council-table; but Mr Moreton was preſently jammed in by the rubbiſh, and remained ſo ſome time. The ſix following perſons loſt their lives on this occaſion, *viz.* Mr Lawes, the crier of the court; Mr Chambers, an attorney of Kidderminſter; Mr Freme, an ironmonger; Mr Hurtle, of Hartlebury; and Mr Shaw, of Omberſley; all of whom were taken out from amongſt the rubbiſh, and moſt diſmal ſpectacles they were;

were; as was likewise Mr Wainwright, of Bromsgrove, who did not die till some time after he was carried out of the hall. Divers others were greatly hurt. It is not to be conceived what confusion the court was presently in, or what mischief ensued from the people's hurrying out of the hall, and in going down the hall-steps, whereby several were thrown down and trampled upon a considerable time. Mr Baron Adams, who sat at the crown-bar, at the other end of the hall, had adjourned the court, and was gone to his lodgings but a few minutes before this melancholy accident happened.

Three pots of money, silver and gold, of the coin of Q. Elizabeth, were found by the workmen, Feb. 22. in pulling down the houses on London bridge.

A letter from Caegwrley, dated Feb. 24. gives the following account. "On Monday last, as one John Mathers was digging, in order to drive a large post in, to build a booth for the fair, his pick-ax struck against something which sounded like iron. Having cleared away the dirt, he found a trap-door. He immediately called two men who were at work near him; and having lifted up the door, two of them went down by a ladder, and took a lantern with them. When they came up, their account of it was, that there was a room near sixty feet in length, and about twenty in breadth; that they found nothing but a chest, which was so heavy, that they could not bring it up. Upon this several people went down, and breaking open the chest, it proved to be full of old gold and silver coins. They found a door too, which they opened, and in a closet found a few books, printed in Saxon characters, and some manuscripts in the same. Some men are employed by the lord of the manor to search this place narrowly, and it is expected we shall soon have some more discoveries made in it."

SCOTLAND.

[illegible] received articles are now entered.

In the end of February, Lord George Beauclerk, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, received a letter from Lord Barrington, secretary at war, dated Feb. 22. wrote by order of the Duke of Cumberland, to thank the commissioners in Scotland appointed to put in execution the recruiting act, for their zeal, activity, and diligence, in raising the new levies.

Early on Sunday morning, April 3. two constables, with a corporal and eight dragoons, from Haddington, came to the house of George Wood in Tranent, said to be a poacher, with a warrant to impress him. On their demanding access, he refused, threatened to dispatch some of them, and fired out ball through the door. On this the constables, thinking to intimidate him, ordered two dragoons to fire through the door from the outside; by which Wood was unfortunately killed, and his wife wounded in the arm.

Damage was done in several places, in the evening of March 23. by a storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Kirktonholm-house, about four miles west from Hamilton, was damaged; and a boy in it was struck dead, by the lightning, but others in the same room received no hurt. At Airdry, nine miles from Glasgow, a house was almost entirely destroyed; and a woman, with a child in her arms, was killed by the lightning, but the child preserved. Strong trees were pulled up by the roots in many places. At Greenock several vessels were drove from their anchors, and stranded. At Irvine, out of nine vessels, eight were drove ashore, and two wherries were staved. At Fairly, the Clyde, Kniblo, for the West Indies, was drove ashore.

According to a letter from Ceres, near Cupar, in Fife, they had there two violent claps of thunder a little after mid-day, May 16. by the last of which a shepherd was struck dead in the fields. The ground was torn up in three different places, and the shepherd's cloaths were rent in pieces, but there appeared no wound or bruise in any part of his body, except a small hole in the sole of one of his feet.

A fire broke out, on the 23d of April, in Kilkirny house, the seat of the Earl

Earl of Crawfurd, by which it was entirely conſumed; but the family-papers, and moſt of the furniture, were preſerved.

By an advertiſement in the Edinburgh papers of March 3. notice was given, that the ſubſcription for ſupplying the induſtrious poor with meal below the market price [108.], produced much leſs than might have been expected; that this meaſure had hitherto kept the market-price within bounds; but that if more liberal contributions ſhould not be made, the meaſure behoved to be dropt, which would be attended with very diſmal conſequences: and that therefore the ſtentmaſters were to go through their ſeveral bounds, beginning on Monday the 9th, to receive what the houſekeepers would give to this charity. This has been done, and meal continues to be given to the poor below market-price.

The juſtices of peace of the county of Aberdeen, at a quarter-ſeſſions in the beginning of May, diſcharged the buying or ſelling of grain for exportation or tranſportation, till the 20th of June; and ordained heritors and tenants to ſell, for the uſe of the inhabitants of the town and county, what meal they had on hand, at the current price, not exceeding 9l. Scots the boll, of oatmeal, under a penalty; ordering the fiſcal forthwith to proſecute any perſon who ſhould keep up or hoard meal. And on the 31ſt of May the juſtices of Lanarkſhire ordered all perſons reſiding within the upper ward of that ſhire, who are poſſeſſed of grain or meal more than is neceſſary for ſupporting their own families, immediately to bring it to market, to be ſold at the current prices, on pain of being reputed ingroſſers and regrators, and proſecuted as ſuch; and that all ſtacks of corn found in yards after the 15th of July, be forfeited, and given to the poor. An order of the like import was made at Stonehaven, May 17. by the juſtices of peace and commiſſioners of ſupply for the ſhire of Kincardine.

A large ſhip arrived at Port-Glaſgow from Virginia, May 15. with Indian corn, and ſeveral other ſhips with that commodity were ſoon expected. Before the end of the month they had plenty of good meal of Indian corn in Glaſgow market, at a ſhilling the peck.

In the beginning of May, herrings were catched on the Fife coaſt in ſuch plenty as to be ſold at or below two pence the hundred, occaſioned by the want of caſks and ſalt, ſuch plenty being unexpected.

According to letters from Aberdeen, a turbot-fiſh was caught on a fiſherman's line at Wardhill of Cruden, May 4. reckoned the largeſt ever ſeen on our coaſt. It meaſured ſix feet in length and four in breadth, was thick in proportion, and its tail was ſixteen inches broad.

Our whale-fiſhing ſhips from the Forth, Dundee, &c. ſailed from Leith road, April 15. under convoy of the Solebay man of war.

The trade on this coaſt having ſuffered much by French privateers, more of our ſhips having been taken in ſix months than during the laſt four-years French war, a repreſentation of it was ſent to the admiralty by the magiſtrates of Edinburgh towards the end of April; in conſequence of which their Lordſhips ordered ſome ſhips for the protection of our trade.

On the 23d of May, the priſoners taken on board ſome French privateers, were ſent from Edinburgh caſtle to St Ford in Fife.

Col^{o} Montgomery and Fraſer's two new-raiſed highland battalions were muſtered at Glaſgow April 26. & 29. by the Hon. Charles Hope-Weir. Both were complete, and they had diſcharged ſeveral ſupernumerary men. They ſoon after went to Ireland.

At a numerous meeting of the guildry of Stirling, May 17. it was reſolved, that the Rt Hon. William Pitt and Henry Biſſon Legge, Eſqs, ſhould have the thanks of that corporation for their laudable behaviour when in the adminiſtration [256.]. This is the only compliment made thoſe gentlemen from Scotland that we have heard of. In 1740 the late Duke of Argyle was addreſſed by the guildry and other incorporations of

Edinburgh, though no such compliment was paid his Grace by the magistrates and town-council. [ii. 358, 85.]

Two questions were proposed to be considered at a meeting of the Edinburgh society, May 25. viz. 1. What is the best method of getting highways made and repaired: whether by a turnpike law; by county work, or parish work; by a tax; or by what other method? and whether the statute work is not sufficient for the above purpose without the aid of turnpikes? 2. What is the best method of converting moor ground into arable or good pasture ground; and whether this may not be done by properly fallowing the ground, and sowing it with grass seeds, without either lime or manure? [169.]

At the circuit-court at Perth, Hector Maclean was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of July, and his body to be hung in chains, for the murder of Isabel Macewen, his fellow servant, who was with child by him [xviii. 568.]. This is the only criminal that was capitally convicted at the spring circuit-courts.

Removals, &c. have taken place this Whitsunday in Edinburgh according to the new style, pursuant to an order of the magistrates, of date June 2. 1756, inserted in the Edinburgh news-papers in the beginning of June last year, viz. "Whereas, since the alteration of the style, a number of inconveniencies have happened within this city at every term of Whitsunday, by tenants refusing to remove from their houses, and servants to enter to their services, till the usual times of flitting and entry by the old style: to prevent these inconveniencies for the future, the magistrates do declare, that all such removals of tenants from one house to another, and the entry of servants, are to be regulated by the new style hereafter, with the usual indulgence after each term; and that they will accordingly give out warrants of ejection upon decrees of removing by the 26th of May, and compel servants to enter to their services by the 2nd of that month. And ordain their presents to be inserted in the diet-book of the bailie court, and published in the Edinburgh news-papers, that none may pretend ignorance."

Mr George Whitefield arrived from London at Edinburgh, May 11. and preached every day during his stay, morning and evening, in the orphan-hospital park, to very numerous audiences, beginning on the evening of the 12th, *P. S.* His last sermon was on the morning of June 6. and he set out the same day for Glasgow.—He attended the general assembly every day while it sat, and dined by invitation with the Commissioner on the 28th, and said grace after dinner. It was not the table at which his Grace sat.

On the 30th of March, the presbytery of Edinburgh agreed not to proceed towards a supply of the present vacancies in town, till Whitsunday 1758, in regard it was necessary to repair several of the churches, and particularly to take off the roofs of the Old and New Grayfriars churches, which would not only occasion an expence that the town-revenue could not bear, but superseded the necessity of bringing in any new ministers, as the ministers whose churches were from time to time repairing, would, with very small assistance from the presbytery, be sufficient for supplying the vacancies. A motion was made in the synod to take this deed of the presbytery into consideration; but the four gentlemen chosen to supply the vacancies [xviii. 419.], declaring, personally, or by their friends, their acquiescence in what the presbytery had done, the motion was dropt.

To make the improvement of church-music general in Edinburgh [xviii. 623.], Mr Gilson, by direction of the committee, teaches publicly, in the New church isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six in the evening, where all persons desirous to learn are taught *gratis*. This was begun on Tuesday May 17. Mr Gilson officiates now as precentor in the New church. Some of our precenters wear black gowns when they officiate, as do several of our ministers.

The general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on Thursday

day May 19. Charles Lord Cathcart was his Majesty's Commissioner; and Mr William Leechman professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, was chosen moderator.

On the 21st, a report by the committee for revising commissions to members of assembly, was transmitted by the committee for overtures, bearing, 1. That the commission from the city of Glasgow was dated the 12th of April, and so three days within the time limited by act of assembly. 2. That the commissions from the presbyteries of Earlston, Lanerkgow, and Dunbar, wanted the clause, bearing that the elders were qualified according to the act 1722*. 3. That the commissions from the presbyteries of Stranraer, Mull, and Dunkeld, bore in general, that the commissioners were every other way qualified according to the acts of assembly, but did not bear that the elders were qualified according to the act 1722*. And the committee of overtures reported their opinion, that the objection to the commission from Glasgow should be passed from, in regard its being within the forty days was owing to a mistake, as if the assembly had been to meet on the 26th instead of the 19th; and the second and third remarks, relating to the commissions from the six presbyteries, they transmitted *simpliciter* —— After long reasoning in the assembly, some moved to receive the commissions, notwithstanding the informalities. Others opposed this. At last two questions were put, *viz.* 1. Receive the first of these commissions, [that from Glasgow], or Not? and, 2. Receive the other commissions, or Not? Both carried in the affirmative; the first, Receive 88, Not 41; and the second, Receive 70, Not 55. Seven ministers dissented, and an eighth, Mr Archibald Walker, adhered on the 25th. The reasons were given in by Mr Witherspoon on the 28th, and were read, and ordered to lie *in retentis*. [134.]

Another report of the committee for revising commissions was transmitted on the 26th, bearing, That the commission from the presbytery of Langholm was dated the 10th of May, and so was thirty-two days within the time limited; that the commission from the borough of Dunbar was dated the 29th of April, and so was twenty days within the time limited; and that the commission from the borough of Stirling was dated the 5th of March, and so was three days without the time limited. The committee for overtures gave their opinion, that these commissions should be received, notwithstanding the informalities; and they were received accordingly.

The assembly, on the 26th, nominated Dr Cuming, Prof. Hamilton, Messr. Glen, Mackie, Watson, Nasmith, Plenderleith, Hyndman, Wishart, Webster, Dick, and William Robertson, ministers, and the Lords Bankton, Shewalton, Coalston, Justice-Clerk, Edgefield, Advocate, and Prestongrange, Mr Solicitor, and Messr. William Law and John Swinton, ruling elders, a committee to consider the laws relating to the election and qualifications of members of assembly, and from those laws to frame one act, by which the form of commissions to members of assembly, and of attestations of commissions, shall be fixed with such precisenes, and such penalties annexed to every departure from those forms, as may remove ambiguity, and prevent as much as possible, for the future, disputes upon such commissions and attestations; and to report their draught of the act to the commission in November, that they may further prepare it for the next assembly.

A petition of the elders, and several heads of families, communicants, of the lowland congregation of Campbelton, and of the parish of Southend, complaining of two acts of the synod of Argyle, in August 1754 and August 1755, was taken under consideration on the 23d.

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*By act of assembly 1722. "the assembly earnestly beseech, exhort, and require elders and deacons to be faithful in the discharge of their respective offices, tender and circumspect in their walk, and punctual in their attending upon ordinances, and strict in their observation of the Lord's day, and in regularly keeping up the worship of God in their families; and appoint the judicatures of the church to take good heed, that none be admitted to or continued in these offices, but such as are found qualified, and do behave themselves as above required."

By the firſt of theſe acts the ſynod ordain, That the uſe of ſermons on the Saturday before and Monday after diſpenſing the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, be diſcontinued in all time coming; and that there be no ſermons preached on thoſe occaſions, but on the Sabbath-day, and on the Thurſday immediately preceding, which is to be obſerved as a day of faſting and preparation: And by the ſecond the ſynod recommend to preſbyteries, to be at due pains to have the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper celebrated once a year in their bounds, according to the method preſcribed in the former act; and that they proceed againſt thoſe who, after admonition, continue refractory, or follow diviſive courſes, according to the rules of the church. The petitioners repreſented, That theſe acts gave great offence to many ſerious and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, and appeared to them to give a deep wound to the intereſt of religion in thoſe parts. The ſynod, on the other hand, repreſented, That the Lord's ſupper was treated in many of their pariſhes with a neglect, hurtful in itſelf, and that could hardly fail to tempt the leſs diſcerning people to think, that the obligation of it did not reach all the profeſſors of our holy religion; and that the ſynod had it greatly at heart to have that ſacrament more frequently adminiſtered; but two great difficulties ſtood in the way, the extent and diſcontiguity of their pariſhes, and the number of ſermons uſual on communion-occaſions, of which they gave the following account.

"The bounds of our ſynod take in the ſhires of Argyle and Bute. In this diſtrict there are above twenty inhabited iſlands; of which eleven are large and populous, and moſt of them divided, not only from the continent, but likewiſe from one another, by broad and dangerous ferries; ſo that the aſſiſtance required, when the ſacrament is given in any of them, is always ill to be got, and often very uncertain. And even on the continent, it is no eaſy matter to bring a ſufficient number of aſſiſtants together; as moſt of our pariſhes are ſeparated from thoſe next them, either by rough and high moors, cut every here and there with rapid waters, or by arms of the ſea, that run up far into our waſte, and in many places impaſſable mountains. To ſecure the beſt we could againſt the diſappointments that attend theſe inconveniencies of our ſituations, we were obliged to croud our communion-work into the ſummer-ſeaſon. Though we were ſenſible this greatly increaſed the hurry of it, and ſtraitened the brethren employed in it, by calling them often from home, and to places at a great diſtance, and that within the compaſs of two or three months; yet, with all this precaution, inſtances can be given, of miniſters brought to an untimely death, or greatly broken in their health, by their private labour in preaching, or in viſiting and catechizing their wide charges, previouſly to the communion-days, and by being diſappointed then of the aſſiſtance they expected.

"The number of ſermons with us on ſuch occaſions is greatly increaſed, from reaſons peculiar to the highlands. In many pariſhes there are ſome who do not underſtand the common language of the country. For the ſake of ſuch, and to give the Engliſh language the quicker progreſs over all our bounds, we think it our duty to carry on this ſervice in both theſe languages. And then, as moſt of our paſtoral charges have two or three ſtated places of worſhip, our principal churches are every where too ſmall, even for the congregations that belong to them when gathered together, and much more ſo for the crouds that come from neighbouring pariſhes on thoſe occaſions: and thus, as the ſervice within the church, though begun on the ſabbath-mornings at nine, continues often without any receſs till eight or nine in the evening; ſo all this time, after an action-ſermon at the tent without, the brethren ſucceed one another, to prevent as much as they can the people from wearying, or running into idle amuſements. And here it may be proper to obſerve a circumſtance that ſtraitened us ſtill more. The diſtrict in which we labour, though very extenſive and diſcontiguous, is divided only into two

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and forty paſtoral charges; and they never are at any one time all planted; ſo, what by vacancies, and what by the infirmities of elder brethren, and the occaſional ſickneſs of others, the work to which we are called, lies on the hands of thirty miniſters one year with another."

It was added, that the method preſcribed by the acts complained of, is agreeable to the ancient practice and the ſtanding laws of the church.

Two lawyers were heard for the petitioners, and ſeveral miniſters for the ſynod; and after long reaſoning, the aſſembly unanimouſly approved of diſcontinuing the ſermons; but a queſtion was put, Whether to affirm the clauſe which enforces the act by a ſanction? and carried, by a majority, Not: "And therefore the aſſembly, conſidering the particular circumſtances of that country, do unanimouſly approve of the conduct of the ſynod of Argyle, ſo far as they diſcontinue the ſermons on Saturday and Monday, in order to have the Lord's ſupper more frequently and decently adminiſtered within their bounds; but do not affirm that part of their act, inforcing the ſame by a ſanction: and the aſſembly recommends to all concerned to ſtudy peace and harmony, and to the people in the bounds of the ſaid ſynod to give regular attendance on ordinances diſpenſed by their miniſters."

A caſe ſomewhat ſimilar came before the aſſembly on the 28th, by an appeal taken by the elders and communicants in the bounds of the preſbytery of Dornoch, from a ſentence of the ſynod of Sutherland and Caithneſs, pronounced Aug. 19 1756, by which they diſcharge fellowſhip-meetings to be held upon the Fridays immediately before the celebration of the Lord's ſupper. With a view to put a ſtop to thoſe Friday meetings, an attempt was made in 1750, to make Friday, in place of Thurſday, the faſt day before the ſacrament; but the aſſembly diſapproved of this alteration [xiii. 259.]. The ſynod have now abſolutely diſcharged thoſe Friday meetings, becauſe it was uſual for the miniſter to attend them, whoſe time it was imagined might be better employed. The people of Dornoch petitioned to be reſtored to the privilege of meeting with their miniſter as uſual on thoſe Fridays, or at leaſt that the ſynod would permit ſuch miniſters as pleaſed, to meet with their people on thoſe occaſions. But their petition was rejected. Of this they loudly complain. "It is not paſt memory of man," ſay they, "ſince Preſbyterians looked upon it as an intolerable grievance, to be hindered from meeting together for religious worſhip, or devout exerciſes, by ſuch as were adverſaries to our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution: but what would our fathers have thought, had it then been ſaid, that in leſs than a century ſome judicatures of our own church would paſs acts, prohibiting their members to meet, at the earneſt deſire of the beſt-diſpoſed of their people, to join with them in mutual and Chriſtian conferences, or to aſſiſt at their devotion?" It was alledged, on the other hand, that an humour of diſputing was too much encouraged in thoſe meetings; and we hear a Rev. member told the aſſembly, that in ſome of them ſpeeches were made as long as any of thoſe made in that houſe, and queſtions put which all that houſe could not anſwer. The aſſembly found, that the affair was not fully laid before them, and therefore ſiſted further procedure in it at this time; and appointed the ſynod of Sutherland and Caithneſs to lay an account of the whole matter before the next aſſembly.

Mr Carlyle's affair [218.] was gone upon on the 24th. Several miniſters of the preſbytery of Dalkeith appeared in ſupport of the appeal; and ſeveral miniſters, and Mr Joſeph Williamſon advocate, members of the ſynod, appeared in ſupport of the ſynod's ſentence. Mr John Dalrymple advocate, appeared in ſupport of the ſynod's ſentence, and likewiſe as counſel for Mr Carlyle. A member of the ſynod who had diſſented from the ſentence, aſked leave to ſpeak; but the aſſembly found, that the diſſenters had no title to be heard in ſupport of their diſſent. After reading the petition of appeal, and the ſynod's ſentence, and hearing parties at great length, it

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was propoſed that the queſtion ſhould be put, Affirm the ſentence of the ſynod, or Not? But others inſiſting that the queſtion ſhould be, Whether the preſbytery of Dalkeith did right in proceeding in the way of a libel, or Not? the previous queſtion was put, Whether the firſt or ſecond ſhould be the ſtate of the vote? and carried for the firſt, 114 againſt 45. Then the firſt ſtate of the queſtion, Affirm the ſentence of the ſynod, or Not? being put, it carried affirm, 117 againſt 39.

An overture relating to the ſtage was taken under conſideration on the 27th. After reaſoning on it, another overture was propoſed in its place, and the firſt was dropt: and after reaſoning on the ſecond, ſome arguing againſt any overture on the ſubject, and others arguing for one, the queſtion was put, Overture, or Not? and carried Overture, 120 againſt 54. Then the ſecond overture was approved of without a vote, *viz.* "The general aſſembly conſidering how much the ſucceſs of the goſpel depends on the regular and inoffenſive behaviour of the miniſters of this church, do earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral preſbyteries, to take ſuch wiſe and effectual meaſures as may promote the ſpirit of our holy religion, and preſerve the purity and decorum of the miniſterial character; and that they take care that none of the miniſters of this church do upon any occaſion attend the theatre." By the firſt overture the injunction not to attend the theatre, was not confined to miniſters, but extended to all the members of the church.

On the 28th the following overture was ordered to be tranſmitted to the ſeveral preſbyteries, that they may ſend their opinions upon it to the next aſſembly, the overture in the mean time to have the force of an act, *viz.* "Whereas in the act of aſſembly of the 1ſt June 1751, againſt ſimoniacal practices, there is the following branch or clauſe, "and alſo will immediately when they come to the knowledge of it, intimate the ſame to the preſbytery of the bounds," [we add] and whereas it is found neceſſary to explain and amend the ſaid clauſe; it is therefore hereby enacted, That if any ſuch ſimoniacal practices as are mentioned and deſcribed in the ſaid act, ſhall be carried on by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, in order to the promoting or procuring any benefice or office in this church to any miniſter or probationer, though without his conſent or approbation; and if ſuch miniſter or probationer ſhall at any time be told or informed that ſuch practices have been or are carried on, or propoſed to be carried on, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and ſhall not make diſcovery or intimation thereof to the preſbytery of the bounds, at their firſt meeting after he ſhall receive ſuch information, then and in that caſe he ſhall, if a miniſter, be depoſed, and if a probationer, be deprived of his licence."

The annual report of the truſtees for managing the fund for a proviſion to the widows and children of miniſters, *&c.* was given in on the 25th.——To this report is ſubjoined the following compariſon between the calculations on which the ſcheme proceeded, and the facts as they have come out during the firſt thirteen years of the ſcheme, *viz.* from March 25. 1744, O. S. to April 5. 1757, N. S.

"In the calculation it was ſuppoſed, that 30 miniſters and profeſſors would die *per annum*; ſo that, in the above 13 years, 390 miniſters and profeſſors might be ſuppoſed to die: and in fact, during ſaid 13 years, there have died 383. *Difference* 7.

"It was alſo ſuppoſed, that the miniſters and profeſſors dying would leave 20 widows, and 6 families of children without widows, *per annum*; *inde*, for ſaid 13 years, 260 widows, and 78 families of children without widows; in all 338: and in fact they have left 262 widows, and 73 families of children without widows, in all 335. *Difference* 3.

"In the calculation it was further ſuppoſed, that, at Whitſunday 1757, the number of widows on the fund, drawing full and half annuities, would be 177: and in fact their number is 171. *Difference* 6.

"In the calculation it was likewiſe ſuppoſed,

ſuppoſed, that the ſtock, at clearing the collector's accounts for the 12th year of the fund, *anno* 1756, would amount to 43,333 l. 3 s. 3$\frac{5}{6}$ d.: and in fact it amounted to 42,888 l. 17 s. 2$\frac{5}{6}$ d.; ſo that the real ſtock was only 444 l. 6 s. 0$\frac{1}{2}$ d. leſs than the calculation; which, in a fund ſo great, is of no conſequence; as a difference of that, or greater extent, to the advantage or diſadvantage of the fund, will happen, from the accidental circumſtance of a greater or leſſer number of children falling upon it in the preceding year."

N. B. From the above compariſon it appears, that the ſmall differences between the calculation and the fact, are to the advantage of the ſcheme, excepting as to the amount of the capital; with reſpect to which it is proper to obſerve, that the calculation brings up the intereſt to Whitſunday 1756, whereas the intereſt of the real ſtock is brought up only to Martinmas 1755: ſo that if this half-year's intereſt of the capital at 4 *per cent.* be added to the real ſtock, it will exceed the calculation ſome hundred pounds. [x. 224 & iv. v. vi. *Indexes.*]

Moſt of the other buſineſs related to ſettlements.

Double preſentations had been given to the united pariſhes of Stonykirk, Clafhant, and Toſcarton; one by the King, in favour of Mr John Hunter probationer; and another by Mr Macdouall of Caſtleſempil, in favour of Mr James Macferrand miniſter at Kirkmaiden. In laſt November, the commiſſion, to whom this affair had been referred by the preceding aſſembly, delayed till their meeting in March, on account of a proceſs then commenced before the court of ſeſſion for aſcertaining the right of patronage; and there was no appearance of the commiſſion in March. No appearance was made for Mr Macdouall in the aſſembly. The papers were read, particularly the ſentence of the Lords of Seſſion of Feb. 9. 1757, finding, That the crown has right to the preſentation of Clafhant and Toſcarton, conjoined with the pariſh of Stonykirk, and that Mr Macdouall has right to the preſentation of the old pariſh of Stonykirk; that the crown has right to preſent to the ſaid united pariſhes for two vices, and Mr Macdouall for one vice; and as it was admitted that Mr Macdouall preſented laſt, preferring the crown's preſentation. The aſſembly, May 21. unanimouſly appointed the preſbytery of Stranraer to proceed to the moderation of a call to the King's preſentee alone.

Upon a competition between Dorothea Lady-dowager Forbes, and James Lord Forbes, both having preſented to the pariſhes of Forbes and Kearn, the aſſembly, on the 25th, appointed Mr James Macwilliam probationer, my Lord's preſentee, to be ſettled; and ſet aſide my Lady's preſentation in favour of Mr William Coupland miniſter. Some members moved to refer the affair to the commiſſion, in regard my Lady had raiſed a declarator of her right of patronage before the court of ſeſſion; but upon the queſtion put, Proceed, or Delay? it carried Proceed by a great majority.

On the 26th the aſſembly took into conſideration a complaint of the King's Advocate, and the concurrers with a royal preſentation in favour of Mr John Douglas miniſter of Kenmure, to be miniſter of Jedburgh, againſt the preſbytery of Jedburgh, for not obeying the ſentence of the commiſſion, appointing Mr Douglas's tranſportation and ſettlement [xviii. 567.]; and a petition of others of the aforeſaid pariſh, oppoſers of the preſentee, complaining of the commiſſion's ſentence, and craving it might be reverſed. After reading the papers, and hearing parties, and reaſoning, the queſtion was put, Diſmiſs the complaint againſt the commiſſion, or Not? and it carried Diſmiſs by a great majority. The aſſembly therefore appointed the preſbytery of Jedburgh to proceed in a proceſs towards Mr Douglas's tranſportation from Kenmure, and his admiſſion at Jedburgh, with all convenient ſpeed; and no body inſiſting in the complaint againſt the preſbytery, it was diſmiſſed likewiſe: and the aſſembly impowered the commiſſion, to determine finally in any complaint, reference, or appeal,

that fhall be regularly brought before them, concerning the fettlement of Jedburgh.

Next day, in the cafe of the fettlement of Abbotfhall, the counfel for the patron and prefentee, with confent of the aflembly, withdrew the prefentation, without prejudice to the patron's right of prefenting within fix months from that date, another qualified perfon. A compromife of this kind was made laft year with regard to Jedburgh [vol. xix. 248.]

The cafe of Mr William Brown, late minifter of the Englifh church at Utrecht, came likewife on upon the 26th, by an appeal on the part of Mr Brown, and by a reference of the whole caufe on the part of the prefbytery of St Andrew's. This affair is related as follows, in the papers in court for the oppofite parties.

A petition for Mr Brown fet forth, That the petitioner was, in the year 1742, fettled minifter at Cortachy, that the appearance he made for the government during the late rebellion, had given fuch offence to thofe who are not friends to the prefent happy conftitution, that no means were left unattempted to difturb his miniftry; rumours were fpread to his difadvantage, and even attempts made upon his life; that this gave rife to a demiffion, which was accepted of by the prefbytery of Dunfar in June 1745; that fome time thereafter he was fettled minifter of the Englifh congregation at Utrecht, and on the late vacancy of the profefforfhip of eccleiiaftical hiftory in the new college of St Andrew's was prefented to that office by his Majefty, that upon the 21ft Auguft laft he laid before the prefbytery of St Andrew's the Majefty's letter, and craved liberty to fupply the want of his other writs, and the prefbytery declining to allow him the benefit of thefe, he took a proteft, that the prefbytery having refufed to allow him the benefit of thefe writs, he was not obliged to produce any other writs, and that the prefbytery had no power to refufe him the benefit of thefe writs, and that the prefbytery had no power to refufe him the benefit of thefe writs, and that the prefbytery had no power to refufe him the benefit of thefe

time it was publicly reported, and generally believed, that the aforementioned were not the chief reasons which induced Mr Brown to demit his office, but that he had involved himself in guilt with one Margaret Alexander, his [illegible] servant; and though he had used [illegible] unjustifiable means to extricate himself, and suppress the then flagrant [illegible], yet finding all his art and address [illegible] he was obliged, either [illegible] the office, or subject himself to the [illegible] censure of deposition. That though the presbytery accepted his demission, and assigned the above-mentioned reasons of their conduct, yet it [illegible] that any member of that presbytery could be ignorant of Mr Brown's real situation and circumstances; [illegible] that not only was the *vox fama* exceedingly flagrant, but a petition subscribed by some of the elders [illegible] Cottachy, and several heads of families was given in to the presbytery, [illegible] That Margaret Alexander was with child, and made no secret who was the father; and intreating the presbytery, either to inquire into the scandal themselves, or appoint one of their number to meet with the elders for that effect, as their minister had left them. That the presbytery delayed the consideration of the petition for a month [illegible] and in the interim two of the petitioners were, by the solicitations of Mr Brown's friends, without communication of their design to the others concerned, engaged to apply to have the petition withdrawn; which was complied to: and the presbytery, [illegible] that their procedure could not be regular, ordered the whole to be inserted in their minutes. That although they did not all concur in these [illegible] for that when the petition for immediate inquiry was lodged there were eight members present, [illegible] were for granting the petition, and the moderator [illegible] to be of the same opinion: the question was carried in the affirmative by the vote of Mr Ogilvie, father-in-law to Mr Brown: and [illegible] the four ordered the erasing even the reasons of dissent offered by their three brethren. yet the whole transaction would appear in a just light from the declarations of the members of the presbytery of Forfar adduced as witnesses for proving the libel given by the presbytery of St Andrew's to Mr Brown. — That it appeared, from the time of Margaret Alexander's delivery, that Mr Brown had been guilty with her not many days before his marriage — That Mr Brown being thus rendered destitute, and finding it impossible to get bread in this country, resolved to go abroad; and that having been instrumental in relieving some officers who were prisoners at Glamis in 17[illegible]6 [viii. 47.], he had by that means got acquainted with some officers of rank in the army, and was by them recommended to the Duke of Cumberland; who procured for him a place at Utrecht worth upwards of 100l. Sterling a year — That though compassion moved several to whom Mr Brown and his friends applied, to recommend him to such as might be useful to him; yet none of these, so far as is known to the presbytery of St Andrew's, adventured to attest his moral character; and that the recommendation he then obtained from some members of that presbytery, on account of his loyalty, was, on assurances given by his friends, that he was to go into the army, and appear no more as a clergyman.— That it is reported, and generally believed, that Mr Brown and his friends used several unjustifiable means to conceal his guilt, and obtain certificates and recommendations; and that when he left this country in 17[illegible]8, his character was tainted, not only with the aforementioned crime, but with a train of other conduct, quite inconsistent, not only with the character of a minister of the gospel, but with that of a professor of our holy religion: yet that no fear of deserved reproach, or of rendering himself useless, could deter him from pursuing his selfish views, and returning to a place of the country where his former vicious conduct was notour; for on the death of Mr Archibald Campbell, professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in the new college of

St Andrew's, he obtained a patent for [illegible] him — That so soon as this was known, the aforementioned scandal became very flagrant, and all who had a sincere regard for religion, or the public good, were deeply affected with the obvious bad consequences of Mr Brown's obtaining so important an office, by which the education of youth designed for the church behoved to be intrusted to him — That as the presbytery could not tamely connive at the intailment of one of so bad a character, they had applied to one of the principal secretaries of State, representing Mr Brown's situation and circumstances, that it possible they might be freed from the disagreeable task of commencing a process against him; but without effect. — That on the 18th of August 1748 Mr Brown gave in his patent to the presbytery, and asked leave to syn the confession of faith and formula. That the presbytery retired to consider of Mr Brown's demand; and every member present, about seventeen ministers and ten or twelve elders, declared, they had often heard of Mr Brown's scandalous conduct; that the same fame was, since his return, become more flagrant than formerly; and that it was the duty of the presbytery to inquire into the public scandal before they should allow him the privilege demanded, and for that end to give him a libel founded on the *main* fame. That a committee appointed for that purpose, drew a libel, which was unanimously approved of; that Mr Brown being called, and not appearing, a committee of presbytery was sent to him, in a house to which he had retired, the libel, with a list of witnesses, to be answered next presbytery day; and that the presbytery met again [illegible] to the university, and [illegible] Mr Brown till [illegible] Mr Brown, [illegible]

lay, of the opportunity of inquiring into his conduct; and that he used several indirect means to conceal his bad character, and impose on mankind, by which he had obtained the patent. — That, on the 29th of September, Mr Brown, by his procurator, declined the jurisdiction of the presbytery; and the presbytery refusing to sustain his declinature, he appealed to the synod: That the synod dismissed his appeal, and he appealed to the assembly. — That from the whole of Mr Brown's conduct in the matter, it clearly appears, that, far from acting like a man conscious of innocence, and not afraid of bringing his character to trial, he has steadily pursued a fixed design of preventing, if possible, an impartial inquiry, and, by a train of gross falsehoods, endeavoured to make mankind believe he met with hard usage, and that those who, from a conviction of the obligation they were under, pressed an inquiry previous to his admission, have been influenced by sinister views, and combined with his enemies. That though it is generally believed he had privately acknowledged, to several members of the presbytery of Forfar, his guilt with Margaret Alexander, and that they were conscious that was the chief reason of his resigning his charge; yet the several men did, at a *meeting* meeting called the 9th of June last, grant Mr Brown a certificate, bearing, "That during the time of his residence among them, he never was accused of any crime, but, as far as they know, behaved himself soberly, regularly, and piously, and every way as became his station and character as a clergyman; and therefore deserves to be treated and used as a clergyman whose-ever Providence shall order his lot." That five members granted this certificate, and as it is believed they are but [illegible] quainted with the whole of Mr [illegible] and behaviour, when they [illegible] never accused of any crime, and that, so far as they know, he behaved himself [illegible] become his station and character, [illegible] the circumstances, that he never was [illegible] a presbytery, when the [illegible]

of St Andrew's look on as a subterfuge unworthy of any man, especially ministers of the gospel. That several members of the presbytery of Forfar dissented from their brethren in granting this certificate; and intimate, in their reasons of dissent, That the meeting was not duly called and constitute; that the design of that certificate behoved to be, to prevent an inquiry into Mr Brown's character by the presbytery of St Andrew's; that though no process was intented in which Mr Brown was particularly mentioned, yet a process was intented in which the brethren had good reason to believe Mr Brown was particularly concerned, and they had not forgot the way and manner in which the prosecution was discouraged and dropt; and that though he was not accused formally, he was accused by the voice of common fame: that to concur therefore in the said testimonial, would not only, as to them, be an asserting a very doubtful fact, but greatly disingenuous, and nothing less than a conscious falsehood: all which appears from the reasons of dissent offered by Messr. Young, Weath, and Raker —— That the presbytery of St Andrew's having unanimously found the libel relevant to infer censure if confessed or proved, appointed their moderator to write to the presbyteries of Meigle, Forfar, and Brechin, in whose bounds the witnesses lived, desiring they would cause summon them in due form; but this they refused, assigning as their chief reason, that Mr Brown had appealed to the assembly, though of this they could have no evidence but Mr Brown's assertion —— That Mr Brown having thus effectually stopped the procedure of the presbytery, summoned the members of the university to answer before the commission, for their delaying to admit a man, and obtained a sentence, whereby the Lords find, That the university had unwarrantably and illegally delayed his admission, and as if they had therein intended hurt to Mr Brown, ordained his admission without any other ground of an innocent and honourable intention, loaded them personally with the expence of process; and ordered the members of the university, or any one of them, to admit him on or before the 1st of March. That seeing the laws, particularly the acts 1662 and 1690, require, that no professor be admitted to any office in any college or university, but such as are of a pious, loyal, and peaceable conversation: and that the university offered to make good the charge against Mr Brown, in such form as the Lords should prescribe; the presbytery would have been much more surprised at the above sentence, had not their Lordships had laid before them an information for Mr Brown, in which he not only attacks the characters of particular members, but charges both the presbytery and university with gross calumnies, asserting, that the *fama clamosa* was of their own raising, that they used the most malicious methods to defeat the effects of his Majesty's presentation, and that their conduct can bear no other construction but that of an unjustifiable combination to disappoint him; for that these calumnious assertions, and what Mr Solicitor seems to fix as certain maxims, behoved to give the judges a bad impression of the presbytery: That that learned gentleman asserted, that the presbytery have no power to deliberate whether they will allow any person presented by his Majesty to subscribe the confession of faith and formula or not, that they are not to refuse this on any account, that their power is only ministerial, and that on no account can they impede his admission —— That from this short narrative the presbytery persuade themselves the assembly will find their conduct in this affair regular, and will order the libel to be proceeded on, according to the rules of the church: and as the presbyteries of Forfar, Meigle, and Brechin, have after such reluctance to summon witnesses, they beg the assembly effectually interpose, that there may be no further stop to the procedure. And as Mr Brown has appealed, as not subject to the presbytery, or other judicatures of the church; as the Lords of Session have ordained him, though under scandal, and libelled by the presbytery, to be admitted, though

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he has never attempted to vindicate himself, or, so far as the presbytery know, even asserted his innocence; and seeing Mr Solicitor, a gentleman eminent in his profession, has asserted, that the presbytery have no power to deliberate concerning the character of a minister, who, as a professor of divinity, is to be a member of the presbytery, that their power is only ministerial, and that on no account are they to refuse his demand of signing the confession of faith and formula, nor can impede his admission, and as the subject, by ordaining a man in Mr Brown's circumstances to be forthwith admitted, and taking the deed of the university, delaying his admission till his character should be cleared, illegal and unwarrantable, and loading them with the expence of process, seem to be of the same mind with Mr Solicitor, the presbytery cannot but think it a matter of the highest importance to the church, and worthy the most mature consideration of the supreme court, what is proper to be done, for obtaining redress of a grievance, which may tend to the ruin, not only of the universities, but also of the church; for if a man presented to an office must be admitted, and cannot be called to an account though of the worst character, the consequences are to obvious, that the presbytery need not mention them.

Besides these two papers, there was a printed case for Mr Brown, regularly drawn by his lawyers; and for the other [illegible] printed a pamphlet, intitled, [illegible] which was sold for 2d. and then for 1d.; [illegible] given gratis, like the case, but, [illegible] was generally owned as [illegible] opponents it [illegible] the left credit.

[illegible] that the Commissioners [illegible] to give in a [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] but that the [illegible] upon a petition, [illegible] excluding [illegible] admission, they [illegible] and refused [illegible] pleading

their sorrow for the trouble they had given the presbytery, and intreating that every thing might be erased from out their books concerning that affair." —— In the *Letter* it is said, that Mr Brown's friends entered into a sort of treaty with some managers for the people, whose great view was to get rid of Mr Brown as their minister; and therefore, upon assurances given that Mr Brown would demit his charge, they agreed to drop their prosecution.

In the *Case* insinuations are made, as if it was the disappointed hopes of some members of the university, or their friends, that gave rise to the violent attack upon Mr Brown's character, and made them represent him in the most odious colours to those great personages at London, who, as they were most able, had been very willing to assist him; it is said, that Principal Murison's ingenuity, in laying the recommendation he gave Mr Brown at his leaving Scotland "was not to be used for obtaining any office as a clergyman," is submitted, upon perusing his letter to Mr Brown's father-in-law, five years after his being appointed minister at Utrecht: "I rejoice that your son-in-law is in so good a way, and reflect with pleasure on my contributing what I could, at your desire, for his welfare." And then it is asked, If it truly appeared to the university, that Mr Brown's settlement amongst them would be hurtful to the interest of religion and learning, but that, as they express themselves in one of their papers, he might have been useful elsewhere, where his story was not known; would it not have been equally becoming, as well as more humane, to have addressed him privately, and left it to his choice, to have remained quiet in Holland, or stand the event of their opposition, which, after such public remonstrances, it is obvious he behoved either to defeat, or see himself, his family, and usefulness in life, both here and in Holland, for ever ruined! — Dr Campbell died April 22 1729, Mr Brown's patent bears date May 1. Mr Gregory had accounts of it on the 15th or 20th, and soon communicated them to Mess. Murison and Schaw, and other members

members of the univerſity; and an univerſity-meeting was called upon the affair on the 15th of June ——In the *Letter* it is ſaid, that the Principal, when the afore-recited paſſage was read by Mr Brown's lawyer in the ſynod, deſired to ſee the letter, and that the whole of it might be read, but neither were granted; that he complained of ſuch an abuſe of private letters, becauſe it tended to deſtroy the mutual confidence upon which this friendly intercourſe is founded; and told, that a gentleman happened to tell him, juſt when he was about to write a friendly letter to Mr Ogilvy, of Mr Brown's having got a good place, and of his behaving well, he was thereby led to make mention of Mr Brown, and perhaps to expreſs himſelf in terms he would not upon any other occaſion have choſen: adding, that his words implied no approbation of Mr Brown's conduct while in Scotland; for his plain meaning was, that he was glad that Mr Brown, who had formerly been in ſuch ſinful circumſtances, was now in a comfortable way of living, and behaving with ſo much decency as to procure a good degree of eſteem and regard from perſons of all ranks in that country.

At the aforementioned meeting of the univerſity, called June 15. 1756, at which all the members were preſent, except Princ^l Tullideph, and another, who were confined by age and infirmity, it was agreed, without a contradicting voice except Mr Gregory's, (upon a repreſentation by Princ^l Murrion, "That a few years ago a report had prevailed, and was generally believed, that Mr Brown was guilty of an immorality, which, if it had been conſeſſed, or proved upon him, was puniſhable by deprivation; and that thereupon he had demitted his charge, and left the country; "That they ſhould repreſent to the Duke of Cumberland, their chancellor, the report, univerſally credited, which affected Mr Brown's character, and was the true cauſe of his demitting his charge, and the bad conſequences that would follow the putting him into the office of profeſſor of church-hiſtory and divinity; and crave the interpoſition of his R. Highneſs to prevent it." This repreſentation was ſent up under cover to Sir Everard Fawkener, the Duke's ſecretary; and this gentleman returned the univerſity an anſwer, dated July 13. 1756; in which he acquaints them, (as is recited in the *Caſe*), "That Mr Brown was no otherwiſe known to his R. Highneſs, than by the unqueſtioned teſtimonials he had received of many very eminent ſervices performed by him to his Majeſty and his country during the late rebellion. ——That Mr Brown having come to the head quarters in Flanders, repreſented, that the calumnies and menaces, and other vexations brought upon him by the Jacobites, had made him determine to quit his church, and ſeek his bread where he could get it in quiet. Which declaration he ſupported by full teſtimonials of his moral character; and by his demiſſion, proceeding upon the calumnies and menaces with which he was haraſſed: which demiſſion the preſbytery accepted, upon this averment, that moſt of the facts therein ſet forth were known to be true.——That his R. Highneſs was ſtrongly induced to believe there muſt be ſome miſunderſtanding in this affair, from the different manner in which Mr Brown's withdrawing from Scotland has been repreſented, from what the teſtimonials plainly ſet forth.——That his R. Highneſs could not but feel a great uneaſineſs, to find himſelf preſſed to give up a worthy man to infamy and ruin, upon an imputation of immorality which is not named, and which there is great reaſon to think is a calumny.——(Sir Everard adds,) Is calumny new in the world? have not the beſt men in all ages been expoſed to it? and is it not very natural to believe, that thoſe who ſet off with the moſt violent prejudices to him, who tried all ways to make him uneaſy, and who even attempted upon his life, would not ſcruple to raiſe a calumny to hurt him? Conſider how hard muſt his caſe be, if all the reward of his public ſervices muſt be, to be given up to the revenge of his enemies, who were ſo for thoſe very ſervices, and to be expoſed to greater puniſhment

nishment than the law inflicts for many sorts of felony; and this for a bare imputation, rested in a place where he had avowedly no many and so deadly enemies.—— Sir Everard is also pleased to condescend on a number of very ample testimonials in his favour, which are subjoined to his Case, and with his usual goodness of heart tells us, "It is impossible not to take notice, that these testimonials agree in the accounts they give of the sweet, friendly, and engaging temper and deportment of Mr Brown. This happy disposition is a main source of charity, which covers a multitude of faults, and is of more use to society in general, and towards propagating true religion, and all moral virtues, in a society set apart more immediately for the culture of them, than all the human learning that any man was ever gifted of.—— I doubt not but this affair will be considered with that candour which may be expected from such a place." It is added, that the university, not satisfied with this warm representation in favour of Mr Brown, wrote a second letter to Sir Everard, to which it is believed they did not obtain the honour of an answer; neither did the presbytery receive any answer to the letter they wrote to the Earl of Holderness.—— In the latter we are told, that Sir Everard, after transcribing the deed of the presbytery of Dundee accepting Mr Brown's demission, goes on, "Is there the least reason to suppose that there is any concealed meaning in so plain a declaration on so solemn an occasion? If any one can entertain a suspicion of any such dispute, he lays to the charge of the presbytery a great immorality, and of more importance to religion and the morality, than any thing, be it what it may, laid to Mr Brown's charge."

The [illegible] would depreciate even the loyalty of Mr Brown. "As to the testimony [illegible] says he, [illegible] and zeal for the government, I doubt not but [illegible] the attachment of the [illegible] to [illegible] ...ishment, and with what affection and zeal ministers and preachers appeared on that side in the time of the unnatural rebellion, will be desirous to know how Mr Brown could signalize himself so remarkably where all were zealous, and merit such particular distinction from men in power. Though I have no inclination to detract from Mr Brown's loyalty, it is proper you should know the truth of this matter. Some officers of the army, who had been taken prisoners by the rebels at Preston, were confined by them to the village of Glamis in Angus, and some places in that neighbourhood. Upon the precipitate retreat of the rebels before his R. Highness, it was feared they would carry these officers along with them, and might treat them barbarously and inhumanely. To prevent this, a party of people, of low rank, but zealous for the government, formed a project of rescuing them. Being met upon this design at Dundee, it occurred, that it would contribute to facilitate and secure the success of their design, to send a person before them well acquainted in that neighbourhood, to assemble the officers into one house, that they might carry them off instantly and without noise. Mr Brown, who happened accidentally to be in Dundee, was pitched upon as a proper person for this service, which he performed, and got himself considered as a sort of leader or commander among those well-meaning people, and had the honour to present and deliver the rescued officers to the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces at Edinburgh. This, Sir, so far as I can learn, was the first exertion of Mr Brown's loyalty; and from this, I think, he has been dubbed with the title of *General Brown*.—— No doubt Mr Brown was loyal and zealous in his heart during the whole of that unnatural rebellion; but this zeal was tempered with great prudence and caution until the rebels began to fly: as an evidence of which, we are informed by good authority, that before this happy turn of affairs, when he was requested by Mr Fleming minister at Airly, to preach

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for him, he excused himself by a letter, because the country was divided into two parties, and he did not incline, by appearing in public, to disoblige either. But when the rebels began to fly, and were afterwards defeated, Mr Brown's zeal, we find, flamed out the more fiercely, perhaps because it was pent up before: for he became very instrumental and active in distressing those unhappy people, carrying off their effects; as appeared from a process before the court of session against his father and him, for Ogilvy of Peel's books and effects; which was at last submitted, and the books decerned to be restored to the owner.——It is not surprising that Mr Brown, by such feats of loyalty as these, should incur the resentment of the Jacobites. But this could be no reason for resigning his charge: for the rebellion was extinguished, and the country reduced to order, long before March 1758, so that no man needed then be afraid of that party ——Davidson, who made an attempt upon his life, made a like attempt upon other ministers, and actually robbed some of them: but as this fellow was hanged the year before at Aberdeen, it could not be for fear of him that Mr Brown demitted his office.

In the Code prescription is pleaded, upon this clause in the form of process: "If a scandal shall happen not to be pursued in order to censure for the space of five years, it should not be revived again, so as to enter in a process thereanent, unless it be of an heinous nature, or become again flagrant; but the consistories of such persons ought to be privately dealt with in private, to bring them to a sense of their sin and duty." With respect to the two exceptions, it is contended, that the first, *unless the scandal be of an heinous nature*, surely points out a guilt of so deep a dye, that no presumption, or length of time, without public animadversion, can be accounted sufficient to quiet the minds of men; and that as to the second, *or become flagrant*, the exception, as it is understood by some, is as broad as the rule, and to the wise regulation of our ancestors is exposed to ridicule; for what could be more trifling, than to lay down a rule, which might be baffled by the breath of envy, or the folly of the meanest changeling? and that therefore the exception can have no other sensible meaning but this, that after five years, a scandal or offence cannot be again revived, in order to a process, unless the conduct of the person against whom it is charged, has, by a similarity of offence or unbecoming behaviour, justly given rise for the reviving the memory of the former real or supposed guilt.

Parties having been fully heard, the cause was taken up on the footing of the appeal; and after reasoning, the assembly, without a vote, reversed the sentence of the synod; and found, that the process ought, in the present circumstances, to proceed no further; and therefore assoilzied Mr Brown.

The assembly rose on Monday the 30th, after having appointed the next assembly to meet at Edinburgh on Thursday the 25th of May 1758.

On the 31st the commission went upon the affair of Mr Robert Grier minister of Durisdeer, accused of fornication and other immoralities. In the forenoon-sederunt the court found the libel relevant; and in the afternoon went upon the proof. After prayer to God for direction in this weighty affair, the commission, considering the whole evidence adduced for proof of the libel, did unanimously find the libel proven, so far as to infer deposition: "And therefore the commission did, and hereby do, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the sole king and head of the church, and by virtue of the power and authority committed by him to them, actually depose the said Mr Robert Grier from the office of the holy ministry, hereby prohibiting and discharging him to exercise the same, or any part thereof, in all time coming; and the commission do hereby declare the said church and parish of Durisdeer vacant from the date hereof." Mr Grier being called upon, the above sentence of deposition was solemnly pronounced upon him by the moderator. His procurator protested

for liberty to complain of the ſentence to the next aſſembly.

P. S. Mr John Home miniſter of Athelſtonford, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, preached his farewel-ſermon to his congregation on Sunday June 5. which drew tears from many of the people, and gave us a demonſtration of his charge to the profligacy of Hadington on the 7th. [211]

By the Sheerneſs: The John and Henry, from North Carolina for London, retaken.

By the Sphynx, Capt Dennis: A ſmall French privateer ſchooner, of 28 men, carried into Port Royal, Jamaica.

By the Enterpriſe: The Samuel, Dickſon, with 1700 bolls peaſe, from Lynn for Leith, retaken.

By the Fortune ſloop, Capt Thomas: A French ſloop, of 40 tons and 15 men, and a Dutch ſloop from Nicholas for Martinico, carried into Antigua.

By the ſame: The Dauphin, from Bayonne for Lombaye, with fruit, proviſions, and wines, carried into Portſmouth.

By the ſame: Capt Craig: The Chevalier Gallo, a privateer of Dunkirk, of about 70 tons carriage guns, 8 ſwivels, and 58 men, and three priſoners on board, taken April 20 at Lymington after a chaſe of 6 hours, carried to Poole. The privateer threw ſix of her guns overboard in the chaſe.

By the ſame armed ſhip, Capt Hay: The Fortune, a privateer of Boulogne, Jean Gaſton of about 80 tons, 2 two-pounders, 8 ſwivel guns, and 2 three-pounders, and 63 men, taken in Aberdeen bay, April 28. brought to Leith road. The Princeſs of Wales armed ſhip, Capt Cowie, ſtood for into the bay, and ſoon after took

By the Swallow and Cruiſer ſloops: A French privateer of 10 guns, brought into the Downs.

By privateers, &c.

By the Amazon of Guernſey: A ſhip from Martinico, and another from St Domingo; the former carried into Guernſey, but the latter, in coming in, ſtruck againſt a rock, and was daſhed to pieces.

By the Charming Nancy of Jerſey, and the Duke of Guernſey: The Deux Amis, of 8 pounders for briſk, with wine, and the Sally with 200 barrels flour, both from Bordeaux, carried into Guernſey.

By the King ſun letter of marque, Fenton: A ſnow of 10 guns with rigar, carried into Verſailles.

By the Nereus: The Liverpool, Nicholſon, from Jamaica for London, retaken, but ſoon after loſt.

By the Duke of Barbadoes: The Neptune, from Rochelle for Martinico, carried into Guernſey.

By the Royal Duke: The Archangel, a privateer of Calais, of 4 guns and 40 men, taken by the Dover.

By the St Paul of Penmarch: A privateer of 12 guns and 70 men, carried into Plymouth.

By the St George of London: A ſnow from Oporto for Dover, and a Dutch ſloop from Bordeaux for Amſterdam, with ſalts, ſmall fruit, &c. retaken; and the Lucy, a privateer of St Malo's, of 12 carriage guns, 6 pounders, and 60 men, carried into Plymouth.

By the Nancy of Preſtonpans: A ſhip from St Domingo, carried into Falmouth.

By

By the Hawke of New-York, Alexander: A French privateer of 8 carriage-guns, 12 swivels, and 80 men, carried into Port-Royal, Jamaica.

A Swedish ship from Marſeilles for Salice, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Joſepha, Teague: The Jeſus Marie and Joſeph, from Smyrna, carried into Meſſina.

By the Defiance, Le Cronier: The Prince Henry, Le Normant, of about 200 tuns, from Martinico, with 470 hogſheads ſugar, 57,480 lb. coffee, 127 lb. cotton, and 450 lb. elephants teeth, carried into Jerſey.

By the Lion of Briſtol: La Catharine, from Bordeaux, and L'Acadie, from Bourdeaux, both for Quebec, carried into Briſtol.

By the Antelope of London, Boyce: A ſhare for Cape Breton, ſent into Falmouth; and a ſloop from Carolina for Cowes, retaken, ſent into Lyme.

By the Duke of Bedford: The Lightfoot, Kane, from Virginia, retaken, carried into Dublin.

By a Folkſtone privateer: La Ville de Havre, from Hamburg for Roan, ſent into Dover.

By the Lymer: The Two Siſters of Rotterdam, from Oſtende for Havre de grace, with brandy, ſent into Weymouth.

By the Cornwall, Dillon: A French flooper from Oſtende for Canada, carried into Guernſey.

By the Cutter of Briſtol, Nath: The Black Prince, from Bourdeaux for Cape Breton, and the Five Siſters, from ditto for Miſſiſippi, with men and ſtores.

By the —— of Providence, Hopkins: A French boat, with 160 hogſheads ſugar, 300 bags coffee, and 40 bales cotton.

By the Bedford of Dublin: Two ſhips from Rochelle for Canada, ſaid to be worth 5 or 6000 l.

Before the 1ſt of February, 20 privateers were fitted at New-York, carrying 320 great guns, 400 ſwivels, and 2620 men. They had taken 12 priſes, which were ſold for 100,000 l. beſides ſeveral priſes carried into the Weſt Indies.

Captures, &c. by the French.

THE John and George, Dean, of 300 tuns, with 1700 barrels pitch, and 2500 lb. indigo, from South Carolina for London, carried in to Corunna.

The ſhip, Fairfall, from Seville for London, the Friendſhip, Goodall, of Southampton, from Liſbon, and Lisbon, and the Peggy, Lee, from Cadiz for London, all carried into Ferrol.

The Brothers, King Mary's Dutch buſs, from Amſterdam for Cork, carried into Kinſale.

The Thornton, from Leghorn and Naples for London, and the Friendſhip, Coats, from Cadiz for London, both carried into Breſt.

The Rose, from Fowey for Briſtol, and the Rose, Denning, from Exeter for Gibraltar, both carried into Cadiz.

The Swan, Steel, from Briſtol for Jamaica, carried into Domingo.

The Eliſabeth, Deſſen, from Zant for London, with 200 tuns currants, and 4 bales ſilk; the ——, Hammet from Majorca, with oil and nuts; the Providence, a Danish ſhip, from Dublin for Leghorn and Naples; another Danish ſhip, with 500 hogſheads pilchards, and tome tin, from Falmouth; and the Eliſabeth, Home, from Yarmouth for Venice; all carried into Marſeilles.

The Katharine, Hanſon, from Waterford, carried into St Lucar.

The Sally, Sullivan, from Corke for the Leewards iſlands, carried into Nazaire.

The Travis ſhip, Buriell, from Truro for Valencia, carried into Alicant.

The Nancy, Dunkil, from Seville for London; the Flora, Mortimer, from New England; the Bolton galley, White, from Bolton for London; the Blakney privateer; and the True Briton, Halliday, from Whitehaven for Southampton; all carried into St Malos.

The Madeira Merchant, Clap, from Madeira, carried into Bourdeaux.

The Induſtry, Anderſon, from Dublin for Leghorn, carried into Vigo.

The John, Wills, from St Kitts for South Carolina, carried into Porto Rico.

The Anne, Livington, from Rotterdam for South Carolina, carried into Boulogne.

The New Duke packet-boat, with three months letters on board, from Falmouth for the Leeward iſlands, carried into Port Louis.

The Prince William, Macleod, carried into Carthagena.

The Jean of Leith, Pachop, from Leith for Inverneſs, carried into Norway.

The Doctor, Dunn, from South Carolina, ſaid to be worth 30,000 l. carried into Bergen.

The John and Henry of Plymouth, Lus, from Cape Fear; and the Jude of London, Spencer, from St Chriſtopher's; both carried into Bilboa.

The Neſty privateer of Jerſey, Hatt, carried into Breſt.

The Nancy, Huyton, from Maryland for Leith, carried into Dunkirk.

The Virgin of Poole, from Bilboa for Newfoundland, carried into St Sebaſtian's.

The Janet and Mary of Leith, Hay, from Holland for Leith, carried into Oſtend.

Taken, but retaken: The Friends of Lynn, Reid, from Lynn for Leith; the Martin and Euphame of Leith, Clephane; and the Ingliame and Peggy, Walker, from Lynn for 500 guineas each; the Hope of Leith, Wilkinſon, from Holland, for 1200 guineas; the Indigence, Key, from ditto for Dundee, for 700 guineas; the Friendſhip of Aberdeen, Wark, for 400 guineas; the Duke of Newcaſtle, Gall, and the Elizabeth of Dyſart, Lee, for 200 guineas each; the Miller of Mansfield, Smith, from Leith, and the Friendſhip of Inverneſs, Henry, for 500 guineas each; the Martha and Mary of Kirkaldy, Baker, for 200 guineas; the Minerva of Hull, Hunter, for 300 guineas; the John and Philip, Lean, from Berwick, for 95 guineas; the Frederick and William, Duburg, for 240 guineas;

and the Robert and Martha, Pinner, for 100 guineas, the laſt three belong to Harwich. All theſe were taken by the Due d'Aumont privateer of Dunkirk, Louis Lebert ——— Alſo retaken, The Hope, Bolaſſe, from Carolina, for [illegible] the Induſtrious Bee, Spurrier, from Poole, for [illegible] the Jane and Rachel, Bingeſt, from Naples for Fowey, for [illegible] the Molly, Moore, from Gothenburg for Newcaſtle, and the Amelia, Bertram, of Sunderland, Clark.

Taken, but whether carried into [illegible] the Mercury, Oliver, the Mayflower, Orchard, [illegible] from New England for the Weſt Indies; the [illegible] Flower, from Africa, the Hawke, privateer of [illegible] Adventure, privateer of Jerſey, the Hooper, privateer, Oliver, and the Lion, Chandler, from [illegible] for Jerſey, with troops on board.

Captures, &c. for May.

By the Severn, Capt. Evans, and the Rochester, Capt. [illegible] a ſloop and ſchooner, privateers of [illegible] guns, with [illegible] and muſkets, and the Severn, a ſloop of [illegible] with proviſions, &c. from the Canary Iſlands for Quebec. The laſt on board [illegible] and tokens of the [illegible] Winſlow, two tubs and [illegible] barrels powder, 62 muſkets and bayonets, [illegible] for the troops in Canada. They were taken April [illegible] in lat. 49. 30. N. [illegible] from the Land, and carried into [illegible]

By the Rochester, Capt. [illegible] the Dolphin, a privateer of St. Jean de Luz, of [illegible] men, taken May [illegible] The privateer was [illegible] by having her gunnels [illegible] Capt. Chandler, that he might [illegible] the privateer, [illegible] and the men, taken [illegible]

By the [illegible] Capt. [illegible] a ſloop and ſchooner, privateers, [illegible] men, into Montrose.

By the Trident, Leeſloffe, and Hind: The Ardent, of 14 carriage guns and 84 men; the Pothuile, of 8 carriage guns and 8 men, and the Prince, with naval ſtores, from Havre for Louiſburg, all carried into Plymouth.

By the Grampus ſloop Capt. Allen: A French privateer of [illegible] guns and 50 men, with a number on board [illegible] carried into Shields, and the Due d'Aumont, a privateer of Dunkirk, Lebert, of 12 ſix-pounders, 4 four pounders, 6 [illegible] and 120 men, taken off Spymouth, May [illegible] after an engagement of near an hour, in which the privateer had 2 men killed and 12 wounded, and the Grampus wounded [illegible] Orkney. This is the privateer that [illegible] ſeveral prizes laſt month, off the [illegible] of Forth, and on the north coaſt of England. See the top of the preceding column.

By the Otter, Capt. Spray, one of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron: A French privateer of [illegible] guns and 70 men. This is the [illegible] that [illegible] and that the privateer had [illegible] ſo little damage that the Admiral took her [illegible] with him, which he failed from Cork with [illegible] command of her to the laſt lieutenant of the Otter.

By the [illegible] Capt. A ſmall French [illegible] two days ſail on the coaſt of France, and deſtroyed.

By the Dolphin, Capt. Marlow: The Marquis de Paras, a privateer of Dunkirk, of [illegible] tons, [illegible] ſix and ſix pounders, and 80 men, taken May [illegible] after an engagement of three quarters of an hour, in which the privateer had one man killed and two wounded, and the Dolphin two wounded, one of whom died afterwards, brought into Leith road. There were three ranſomers on board, viz. one for the John and Ely of Dundee, Maſſie maſter, one for the Nelſon and Anne of Dundee, Kidd maſter, [illegible] thouſand pounds for Dundee, for the [illegible] and the [illegible] for the Lively, Jaffray of Leith, [illegible] for Leith, for [illegible] all [illegible]

By the Prince Edward ſloop, Capt. Hay: [illegible] Dargemont, a privateer of Calais, of two [illegible] ſwivels, two [illegible] and 24 men, of which [illegible] priſoners, carried into Leith.

By the Terlar, Capt. Lockhart: The Terrible, a privateer of Morlaix, of 16 ſix pounders, [illegible] four pounders, and 120 men, carried into Dover.

By the Wolfe ſloop: A French privateer of [illegible] guns, taken off Calais.

By two cutters lent from Dover by Admiral [illegible] under the command of Mr. Hilton: [illegible] the one of 12 two pounders [illegible] and 40 men, the other of 10 ſwivels [illegible] a privateer of Dunkirk, of 10 [illegible] pounders, [illegible] and 50 men, run aſh[illegible] about [illegible] Orford, and [illegible] to pieces.

Privateers, &c.

By the Deptford, Goldſmith: The Court de Caſtres, a privateer of 12 carriage-guns and [illegible] men, carried into Falmouth.

By

By the Phœnix of Jerſey: A ſhip from Nantz for Granville, with ſugar and brandy; a ſhip for Breſt, with timber, oats, and roſin; and an Iriſh ſhip, with lead and coals, for France; all taken; and the Barnard privateer of Dartmouth, retaken; the laſt carried into Jerſey.

By the King of Pruſſia of Liverpool: A ſhip from Martinico for Martinico carried into Gua-

By the Trial: A ſhip from Marſeilles for O- and a ſhip from St Domingo, ſuppoſed to be worth 150,000 l. carried

By the [illegible] of Cornwall, Jenkins: A French [illegible] carriage guns, carried into Fal- Hunter, Roſemaller, from Ca- Portſmouth, retaken, carried into

By the Earls of Briſtol, Naſh, and the Charm- Nancy of Jerſey, Winter: The Dauphin, of [illegible] guns, [illegible] and 50 ſoldiers; and the Jol- [illegible] guns, 20 ſailors, and 50 ſoldiers, [illegible] Rochfort for Louiſburg, with flour, [illegible] of 400 tuns, 16 guns, 50 [illegible] and [illegible] ſoldiers, the two former carried into Briſtol.

By the Tartar of London, Fielding: The Vande Volage, a privateer of 10 guns and 71 men, carried into Briſtol; and the Chereux Union, from France for Newfoundland, carried into Beer-haven.

By the Black Prince of London: A ſhip from Boulogne for Port L'Orient, carried into Top-ſham.

By the Duke of Bedford: La Jeune Eſther, [illegible], and the Magdelane, Grace, from Ro- ſelle for Louiſburg, both taken; and the Bet- [illegible] Glaſgow for Virginia, retaken, ſent in- [illegible]

By the Ranger: The Marquis de Galeſtae, El- [illegible] from Bordeaux for Louiſburg, carried [illegible]

By the Hero: The Ebenezer, Sollan, from [illegible] for Rochelle, with beef, ſent into Dover.

By the Duke William: The Crow Margaret, [illegible] from Marſeilles for Hamburg, ſent into [illegible]

By the Defiance of Briſtol, Clarke: The Three [illegible] from Bourdeaux for Canada; and two [illegible] ſhips, one from Liſbon for Havre-de- [illegible] with ſugar, and the other from Genoa for [illegible] with oil.

By the Duke of London, Harman: The Vic- [illegible] from Bourdeaux for Quebec, carried in- [illegible]

By the St George of London, Devonſhire: The Marquis d'Autun, a privateer of Bour- deaux, of [illegible] 16 pounders and 160 men; and the Dolphin, from Virginia for Briſtol, with 300 hogſheads tobacco, retaken, carried into Fal- [illegible] Cape Devonſhire was killed in the en- [illegible] with the privateer.

By the Diana letter of marque of Briſtol, Smith: A ſhip from Alexandria for Marſeilles, [illegible] 700 l. carried into Malta.

By the St George of Liverpool, Wright: A French brig, carried into Meſſina.

By the Lark, Millar: A tartan from Salonica for Marſeilles, with cotton and wool, carried into Cephalonica.

By the Conſtantine letter of marque, Lee: A French ſhip, with corn and merchandize, from the Levant for Marſeilles, ſent into Malta.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Hirondelle, from Marſeilles for Martinico, and a French privateer of 14 carriage guns and 120 men, carried into the Leward iſlands; the Belle Eſclave, for Smyrna, the Rose, Monier, from St Domingo, and the Friendſhip, Allen, from London for Carmarthen, retaken, both carried into Guernſey; and the George, Weir, from Liſbon for the Leeward iſlands, alſo retaken, carried into Antigua.

Captures, &c. by the French.

THE Greenwich man of war, of 60 guns, Capt. Rodham, taken March 28. in the Weſt Indies by M Beaufremont's ſquadron, and ſent to Cape François.

The Merlin ſloop of war, of 12 carriage guns and 107 men, carried into Breſt, by the Machault privateer, of 36 guns and 200 men.

The Fallet, Harnet, from Majorca for London; the Patſey, Owen with corn; the Blakeney privateer; and the Young Sarah, Scott, from Meſſina; all carried into Marſeilles.

The Tuſcany, Goddard; the Mermaid, Smith; the Preſerved, Crombie, for London, and the William and Betty, Macardell, all from Zant; and the Hunter, Dougherty, from Ancona for Ireland; all carried into Carthagena.

The Indian Prince, Watkins, from Africa; the May and Martha, from Leghorn; the Betty, Falconer, and the Nancy, Foyd, both from Virginia, all for Jamaica; carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Promiſe, Butter, from Seville for Ireland; and the Tryton, Tead, from Liſbon for Newfoundland; both carried into Vigo.

The Molly, Jones, from Gibraltar for St Martinico, carried into Viana.

The Rowen privateer of Topſham; the Spencer frigate of London, Davidſon, and the Whittington of Whitehaven, Kennedy, taken off the Cape de Verd iſlands by four French men of war.

The Amazon privateer of Guernſey, carried into Morlaix.

The Elizabeth, Adams, from Cadiz for Falmouth, the Integrity, Thompſon, from Virginia for London; the Charming Jenny, Mahon, from Limerick for Corke; the Portſmouth privateer, of 10 carriage guns and 75 men, and the Friendſhip, Foges, from Boſton for London; all carried into St Maloes.

The Atlanta, Warner, and the Three Brothers, Sinclair, from Boſton; the Young Lodowick, Strange, from New York; the Eliza, Jennings, from Bermuda; and the ——, Rich, from Glaſgow; all carried into Martinico.

The George, Linthorn, from South Carolina for Poole, carried into Breſt.

The

The Lion, Ham, from Carolina, carried into Barbour.

The Boscawen privateer of Guernsey, Mauger, carried into Nantz.

The Isla Middleton, from Dublin for Virginia, the John and Joseph, Scott, from North Carolina for London; and the Antelope, Brayley, from Waterford for Newfoundland; all carried into Bayonne.

The Lady Fortune, Lomely, the Sydham Merchant, Jackson, and the St George, Harrison, all from Newcastle for Portsmouth, carried into Havre de grace.

Taken but recaptured. The Elizabeth of Alith, Dick, from Leghy for Bordeaux, with ——— the Elizabeth of Topsham, from Cadiz for Falmouth, the Charming Nancy, Fanning, from Maryland for [illegible]; the ——— of Exeter, from Philadelphia, [illegible] the Hope, Griffith, from Carolina for Bristol, for [illegible], the William of Weedon Cotton, from Leghorn for Alicant, for [illegible], the Mercury, Barker, from Malaga for Oporto, for [illegible], and the Agreement, Evans, for [illegible].

Taken, but whether carried not mentioned: The Lion of Topsham, the Dolphin Merchant, Davis, from Naples for London; the York, from Liverpool for New York; the Castle, from Chester for Dartmouth; the [illegible], Archbold, from Swansey for Dublin; the Eagle Sloop, Lane, from London; and the Stapleton, Todd.

MARRIAGES.

F. S. June — At Edinburgh, Sir George Suttie of Balgone, baronet, to Miss Nancy Grant, second daughter of Lord Prestongrange.

BIRTHS.

May 8. At London, the Lady of Lord Grafton [illegible] a daughter.

[illegible]

May 2. At Leith, Abraham Cairns, Esq. Paymaster to the Regiment of Dorregal.

12. At Dundee, George Bell of Cotterals, Esq. merchant there.

At Dunnottar, in the County of Kincardine, Francis Irvine of Drum, Esq. brigadier of the armies of France, and a Major General in the French service, in which he gained the greatest honour.

At Aberdeen, in the 96th year of her age, Mrs Anne Gordon, widow of William Leggat of Midmar, Esq.

[illegible]

At Glasgow, [illegible]

At [illegible]

At [illegible]

At [illegible]

PREFERMENTS.

Taken from the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

May 7.—to grant unto Levett Blackborne, Esq. the office of *Steward and Keeper of the Forge in the court of the palace of Westminster*, in the room of John Cay, Esq. deceased.

10.—to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marine forces.

Corps.

123.	Richard Dering,	*First Lieutenant*
1.	Thomas Grinlin,	*Second Lieutenants*
36.	Edward Thompson,	
38.	Archibald Douglas,	
40.	Edward Wall,	
41.	George Nairn,	
42.	John Clerk,	
44.	Stephen Page,	
48.	George Aylett,	
72.	Brent Moore,	

28.—to name and recommend Dr John Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, to be elected *Bishop of Salisbury*, in the room of Dr John Gilbert, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York.

The Honble Vernon, Esq. was sworn a *Clerk of the Green Cloth*, and George Chetwynd, Esq. a *Clerk extraordinary of the privy council*.

Taken from other papers, &c.

The Duke of Devonshire, *Lord Chamberlain of the Household*, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, deceased.

Mr Deputy James Hodges, *Town Clerk of London*, in the room of Miles Mann, Esq. deceased.

John Campbell younger of Stonefield, Esq. *Captain of a company of Invalids*. Hereto fixed on his office to the beginning of April.

May William Cunningham of Lainshaw, a *Lieutenant of Marines*, in the room of [illegible]

Col. Mure Campbell, member for Ayrshire, *Lieutenant Colonel of Scots Greys*.

Commissioners of the navy, Lieut. Rufhworth, of the Royal Caroline, *at the Hospital*, in the room of Capt. Hamet, made a post captain; Capt. Darby, *at the Nymphe*; Capt. Taylor, *at the Seahorse*; Lieut. John Elphinston, of the Royal Sovereign, *of the Lively Sloop*, of 14 guns, employed to convey the Holland mails; Capt. Bolton, *of the Tartar's prize*, of 28 guns; Capt. William Gordon, *of the Princess Amelia*; Capt. Hughes, *of the Hind Sloop*; Capt. Gordon, *of the Dispatch*; Capt. Moore, *of the Carcass*; and Capt. Barker, *of the Arrow*.

New Members. Peter Burrell, for Westlooe, in the room of the Hon. William Noel, now a Judge; Capt. Howe, brother to Lord Howe, for Carlow Corporation, in the room of Walter Carr, deceased; and the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, for Bury St Edmunds, in the room of the Earl of Euston, now Duke of Grafton.

The London bill from April 26. to May 24.

Christened	Males	558	1101
	Females	543	
Buried	Males	801	1612
	Females	811	

Stocks, &c. at London, May 31.

Bank-stock 119 3 4ths. India ditto 142 3 4ths. South Sea bank 120 3 4ths. Ditto old annuities [illegible] subscript. 90. Ditto, 2d subscript. [illegible] Ditto new annuities, 1st subscript. [illegible] Ditto, 2d subscription 90 1 8th. [illegible] bank annuities, 1st subscript. 89 [illegible] Ditto, 2d subscript. 89 1 4th 3 8ths. [illegible] bank annuities 90. Ditto 1726 —— Ditto South Sea annuities 1751 90. [illegible] annuities 88. Three 1 half bank-stock [illegible] 3 8ths. Bank circulation [illegible] 8d. prem. India bonds 2l. 15s. [illegible] Subscription 87 1 half 3 8ths.

The Exchange-bill of Burials for May 1757.

Males	53	97	Diseases. No.
Fem.	51		
Males	15	21	Aged — 8
Fem.	6		Chincough 7
		118	Confumption 34
			Convulsion 9
Ages.		No.	Dropfy 2
Under	2	40	Fever — 22
2 &	5	8	Flux 3
5 &	10	3	Palfy 4
10 &	20	2	Rupture 2
20 &	30	4	Small pox 7
30 &	40	8	Suddenly 5
40 &	50	26	Teething 10
50 &	60	20	Tympany 2
60 &	70	3	Vom. of blood 3
70 &	80	2	
80 &	90	2	

Hallifax Prices, June 3.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
[illegible]	13l. 12s.	12l. 0s.	12l. 8s.
[illegible]	13l. 4s.	12l. 12s.	12l. 0s.
[illegible]	13l. 12s.	12l. 4s.	9l. 12s.
[illegible]	13l. 12s.	12l. 12s.	12l. 0s.

Edinburgh, June 14. Oat-meal 15 d. half-penny. Wheat-peafe meal 11 d. Gray peafe [illegible] halfpenny. Bear meal 10 d. halfpenny.

P. S. A new table of the Edinburgh aſſize of bread was ſet June 10. to be obſerved from June 13. till altered; which is preciſely the ſame with that of April 13. [221]

NEW BOOKS.

DIVINITY, MORALITY.

THE true character of John the Baptiſt.

The temple of Virtue, a dream. By James Fordyce miniſter at Alloa. 1 s. 6 d. *Bell.*

Queries addreſſed to Dr Law, archdeacon of Carliſle. Relative to what he advanced on the ſoul of man, and a ſeparate ſtate. By Tho. Morton, D. D. 1 s. *Ward* at *Lincoln*, and *Henry and Cave, London.*

Farther obſervations on the doctrine of an intermediate ſtate between death and the reſurrection. In anſwer to Dr Morton's queries. By Peter Peckard, A. M. 1 s. *Davies.*

The catholic doctrine of a Trinity proved by above 100 clear arguments expreſſed in the holy ſcripture. By the Rev. Wm Jones. 2 s.

SERMONS.

James Ancell's on the fall, at Monks Kirby, Warwickſhire. *Baldwin.*

Gloceſter Ridley's, L. L. B. before the ſons of the clergy at St Paul's on the 25th of April. 6 d.

POLITICS.

Obſervations on the conduct of the late adminiſtration. 1 s. *W. Owen.*

An appeal to the people. Part 2. on the different deſerts and fate of Adm. Byng and his enemies. 1 s. 6 d. *Cooper.*

Review of the military operations in North America. 4to. 3 s.

A letter to the Duke of B. 1 s. *Herbert.*

The art of governing by parties. 2 s. *Fenner.*

Expoſtulations on a late reſolution. 6 d. *Hooper.*

Obſervations on the 12th article of war. 1 s. 6 d. *W. Owen.*

A letter to H. F. Eſq; 6 d. *Hooper.*

The ſtate of Minorca, and its laſt condition, when Adm. B—g appeared off that iſland. 6 d. *Baker.*

A letter to the lords of the admiralty on the hardſhips of the marine officers. 6 d. *Bezet.*

A letter to the Duke of N——. 6 d. *Cooper.*

A letter from a Chineſe philoſopher at London to his friend at Pekin. 6 d. *Graham.*

Serious reflections addreſſed to the people of G. Britain. 1 s. *Norris.*

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Beans.*
[illegible]	56 to 63 s. quar.	22 to 29 s. qr.	17 to 22 s. 6 d. qr.	28 to 32 s. qr.
[illegible]	13 l. 17 s. load.	25 to 28 s.	17 to 21 s.	26 to 34 s.
[illegible]	13 l. 10 s.	19 to 26 s.	18 to 22 s.	29 to 32 s.
[illegible]	13 l. 12 s.	[illegible] to 34 s.	16 to 18 s.	29 to 29 s.
[illegible]	13 l. 10 s.	29 to 32 s.	17 to 22 s.	24 to 35 s.
[illegible]	13 l. 10 s.	19 to 27 s.	15 to 19 s. 6 d.	24 to 34 s.
[illegible]	52 to 66 s. quar.	26 to 30 s.	18 to 24 s.	32 to 40 s.
Devizes.	56 to 58 s.	29 to 32 s.	18 to 25 s.	30 to 42 s.
Gloceſter.	5 s. 6 d. buſh.	3 s. 6 d. buſh.	2 s. 6 d. to 3 s.	3 s. to 4 s. 4 d. buſh.
Hereford.	5 s. 6 d. buſh.	4 s. 6 d.	2 s. 6 d.	6 s. 8 d.

Conſiderations

Considerations upon the present increase of civil prisoners and debtors in England. 6 d. *Kinnersley.*

MEDICINE.

A new method of treating the common continued fever, and some other distempers.

Essay on the means of preserving the health of seamen in the royal navy. By J. Lind, M. D. of the royal college of Physicians at Edinburgh. 1 s. 6 d. *Sewell.*

Hunter's practice of physic. By E. Barker, M. D. *J. Payne.*

A short treatise on dropsies. 2 d.

Haller on the irritation of the blood; translated by a physician. 8vo. 2 s.

Pharmacopœia Medicinæ. Part 2. 1 s. 6 d. *Hitch.*

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENTS.

Memoirs of J. Buncle, Esq. 2 vols. 12 s. *Fenner.*

North America, a descriptive poem. 1 s.

Lucretia in tears, an elegy. 6 d. *Scott.*

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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1757.

CONTENTS.

POLITICS. Speeches on a motion for paſſing a cenſure on the treaties with Ruſſia and Heſſe-Caſſel, by *T. Genucius* 281. and *L. Pitt* 285.

POETRY, &c. A farewell to fantaſtic love 291. An epiſtle to Chloe *ib.* To Cupid *ib.* Epigram on ſelf conceitedneſs 292. To Mr Garrick, on his erecting a temple and ſtatue to Shakeſpear *ib.* On ſpring *ib.* An inſcription for Lady Meldrum *ib.*

Characters, &c. of DOUGLAS, a tragedy. Mr Hume's dedication of his Four Diſſertations 293. Extracts from the Critical and Monthly Reviews 294, 6.

Apology for employing the POOR 298. A receipt for dreſſing rice 299.

A charge againſt Lord BLAKENEY, in relation to his defence of St Philip's 299.

An abſtract of the Act for laying additional duties on ſtamped paper, news papers and almanacks, advertiſements, wine-licences, and coals exported 301. and of that for further encouraging the herring fiſhery 319.

HISTORY. An account of the battle near Prague, and of the ſiege of that place, by a Pruſſian officer, &c 304, 5, 6. A declaration by the French miniſter at Ratiſbon, upon the troops of his nation entering the empire 309. A ſupplement to it by the Empreſs-Queen 310. Military operations on the Lower Rhine 311.

— Affairs in the Plantations 313. A further account of the diſaſter at Bengal 314. An account of the loſs of the Doddington Indiaman 316.

— Return by Meſſ. Pitt and Legge to the city-compliments 318. The recruiting-act ſuſpended 319. Fleets ſail *ib.* Acts paſſed *ib.* The King's ſpeech 320.

— The work for carrying on the inland navigation in Ireland begun 320. The King's charity to the poor of that kingdom *ib.*

— Stirling guild's compliments to Meſſ. Pitt and Legge, and their anſwers 321. The Hudſon's bay fleet, and three Eaſt India ſhips, in Leith road 322. Capt. Burton and his ſhip loſt *ib.* Succeſs of Mr Whitefield's charity-ſermon at Glaſgow *ib.*

LISTS, TABLES, &c. 323. — 328. Meteorological journals 323. The new miniſtry 326.

Proceedings of the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 228.

The ſubſtance of ſeveral ſpeeches made, Dec. 10. 175, *on the treaties with Ruſſia and Heſſe Caſſel.* [xvii. 481.]

The ſpeech of T. Genucius, *who opened the debate.*

Mr Preſident,

I HAVE waited, for ſome time, expecting that the Noble Lord who moved for the order of this day, would have ſtood up to propoſe ſomething in conſequence of his former motion, but as he ſeems not to be inclined to offer any thing to the houſe upon this occaſion, and as I think the order of this day deſerves our moſt ſerious conſideration, I muſt take upon me to propoſe what I think would be right for us to do upon an affair of ſuch extraordinary importance. But I muſt firſt give my reaſons for what I intend to conclude with, though I am far from being ſo fully prepared as ſuch a copious ſubject would require, for, conſidering the number of paſt tranſactions, and the length and variety of the treaties with which the two treaties now under our conſideration have a connection, I ſhould have wiſhed to have had a much

longer time to conſider them, in order to have brought my thoughts into a regular method, and to have explained, in the cleareſt and ſhorteſt manner, my reaſons for that cenſure which theſe two treaties to me appeared, at firſt view, to deſerve. However, I ſhall do the beſt I can; and if there ſhould ſeem to be a little confuſion in my way of expreſſing myſelf, I hope your Lordſhips will excuſe it, on account of the little time I have had to prepare.

I ſhall begin, Sir, with allowing it to be highly probable, that we may ſoon be involved in a war againſt France, at ſea, and in America; but I cannot ſee any probability of our having an occaſion to involve ourſelves in a war upon the continent of Europe. The balance of power at land, that plauſible pretence formerly made uſe of for involving us in expenſive alliances and bloody wars, does not now ſeem to be in any danger; even our good allies the Dutch do not now ſeem to be in the leaſt apprehenſive of it: and as to the balance of power at ſea, it evidently depends upon our exerting our whole ſtrength on that element alone, and applying to that purpoſe alone, all the money which it is poſſible for us to raiſe; therefore our engaging at this time in any expenſive alliance upon the continent of Europe, is not only unneceſſary, but muſt leſſen the probability, if not prevent the poſſibility, of our being ſucceſsful in the war we are now like to be engaged in; which is for the protection of our navigation, our commerce, and our colonies, nay, for the preſervation of this very iſland itſelf. Can the Ruſſians be of any ſervice to us in either of theſe reſpects? can the Heſſians?

As to the Ruſſians, Sir, from the very treaty itſelf it appears, that they are not deſigned for any ſuch ſervice: and as to the Heſſians, though they may by the treaty be brought over to this iſland, or ſent to Ireland, yet it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that they ſhall not ſerve on board our fleet, or be ſent to any of our colonies, and as to their being brought over hither, I hope never to ſee them again in this iſland. They were once brought here, but they did as very little ſervice; I even doubt if they would have fought, if we had happened to have occaſion for it: ſo that after our maintaining them here for ſome time, they were ſent home again ſafe and ſound, and well fed, and well paid. Soon after which they left us, in the very middle of the war, and when we had moſt occaſion for their ſervice. They not only left us, but joined with our enemies againſt us. And we have now leſs reaſon than ever to put any truſt in them, conſidering whoſe power they are like very ſoon to fall under; the power of a convert to Popery, who of courſe muſt be a bigot in that religion, as we may judge from the experience we had of our K. James II. Beſides this, Sir, the very treaty itſelf furniſheth us with a ſtrong reaſon for not bringing them again into this iſland, and even for not ſending them to Ireland, if we have any regard for our fellow-ſubjects in that kingdom. By the treaty it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that notwithſtanding their being in our ſervice, and in our pay, they ſhall ſtill continue under the ſole juriſdiction of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; ſo that if any of them ſhould murder or rob any of our people, we can neither try nor puniſh them by our own laws or our own judges [xviii. 462. 463.]. I cannot think any Engliſhman had the penning of this article; for an Engliſhman would ſurely have made an exception as to any crimes they might commit againſt his own countrymen: and a time has been, when the paſſing of ſuch an article under the great ſeal would not have eſcaped with a bare cenſure.

Thus it muſt appear, Sir, that neither the Ruſſians nor the Heſſians can be of any ſervice, either for the protection of our commerce and colonies, or for the preſervation of this iſland; and therefore I cannot comprehend why we ſhould have entered into theſe treaties, or put ourſelves to any ſuch expence. Surely we are not going to form an army of mercenaries upon the continent, in order to attack France by land. That would again bring us into a heavy war

upon

upon the continent of Europe; which we ought never to think of upon our own ſole account. Againſt any power in Europe we are able, and ſhall always beſt vindicate our own quarrels by ourſelves alone; as we can with advantage attack any one of them by ſea, and none of them can attack us by land: therefore we ought never to engage in a war upon the continent, but when called upon by thoſe whoſe protection it is our intereſt to eſpouſe, and when thoſe who call upon us deſire no more of our aſſiſtance than we can eaſily ſpare; which, I am ſorry to ſay, is now but very inconſiderable, as we were taught by experience towards the end of laſt war. Though we were then called upon, and engaged without any particular quarrel of our own; yet before the end of it we were very near become bankrupt; and ſhould have become abſolutely ſo, had the war laſted but another year: for moſt of the ſubſcribers to our laſt ſubſcription would have been totally ruined, if the peace had not happened before their being obliged to make the fifth payment upon that ſubſcription; as many of them had borrowed money at moſt extravagant premiums to make their former payments, and would have been utterly unable to make their future, if peace had not enſued, notwithſtanding the indulgence granted them by parliament, with reſpect to the time of making their fifth and ſixth payments upon that ſubſcription. [x. 115, 50.]

If this was our caſe, Sir, in a war of but four years continuance, and a war in which we were called upon to engage; what muſt our caſe be in a war in which we call upon others to aſſiſt us, and a war which may laſt ten years, as that in Q. Anne's reign did, notwithſtanding the many glorious victories we obtained, and the almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſs we met with? When we are called upon to engage in a war upon the continent, we may confine our expence to what we can eaſily ſpare; but when we call upon others to engage, we muſt extend it to whatever they may reaſonably demand; conſequently, if we now light up a war upon the continent of Europe, it muſt be much more expenſive to us than the laſt. And how ſhall we be able to ſupport ſuch an expence for any number of years? It is ſuppoſed, that the expence of this year, for ſupporting the maritime war we are like to be engaged in, will amount to near ſeven millions; conſequently we muſt ſuppoſe, that if we at the ſame time engage in a land war, our expence will amount to ten millions yearly. How ſhall we raiſe the money? We muſt borrow, if we can, ſix or ſeven millions yearly; but if we ſhould find lenders who are both able and willing to lend, which is far from being certain, we have no fund to mortgage but the ſinking fund, and even that would be exhauſted in three or four years. In the mean time what a dangerous ſituation would our public credit be in? If that ſhould give way, we ſhould be ruined at once. Our paper money would be like what ſuperſtition of old ſaid of the devil's money; it would all turn to glaſs: nay, it would be worſe; for a hundred guinea bank-note is not intrinſically worth near ſo much as a hundred glaſs guineas. Upon ſuch a diſmal cataſtrophe, every man that had any gold or ſilver would lock it up, and never iſſue a ſhilling of it but for neceſſary ſubſiſtence. In ſuch a caſe it would be impoſſible for the people to find money to pay their taxes: ſo that inſtead of being able to carry on a land-war, we ſhould be unable to carry on any war, either by land or ſea, or even to preſerve the internal tranquillity of the country; for both our ſoldiers and ſailors would mutiny for want of pay: and what might be the conſequence, no one can foretel; but every one muſt foreſee, that it would be more fatal to the rich than to the poor.

I do not preſent you, Sir, with this ugly proſpect, in order to adviſe our agreeing to a diſhonourable and inſidious peace, but only to prevent our going into ſuch meaſures as muſt neceſſarily end in ſuch a peace; for ſuch are the meaſures that theſe two treaties ſeem to prognoſticate. They can be calculated for nothing elſe but a war upon the continent

tinent of Europe; and as neither the balance of power, nor the barrier, the two great objects of the care of our anceſtors, now ſeem to be in any danger, we can have no call for engaging in ſuch a war. If we had, I do not ſee how the treaty with Ruſſia could be of any ſervice: for as much the greateſt part of their troops are, by the treaty, to make only a diverſion, I doubt much if they would march either to Flanders or the Rhine. On the contrary, they ſeem plainly to be deſigned for making an attack upon the King of Pruſſia, as we may judge, both from the place where they are to be held in readineſs, and the proximity of the countries wherein they are to make the propoſed diverſion; and likewiſe from the treaty's being a renewal and extention of our treaty with Ruſſia in 1742, which, every one knows, was expreſly deſigned againſt Pruſſia, and was part of a project then formed for dividing the hearſkin; which project was firſt conceived here, afterwards licked into form at the court of Vienna, and ſent back to this country, but with a proteſt, that the Queen of Hungary did not deſire to have any ſhare of the hearſkin [v 32 583].

By that fatal project, Sir, we threw the King of Pruſſia into the arms of France, and thereby occaſioned the following war in Germany, which cut off ſo many nations. Will not his Pruſſian Majeſty have good reaſon, from our renewal of that treaty, to apprehend a renewal of that project? Whether indeed from the weak ſtate he has engaged too far, or entered too deeply into the ambitious views of France, before he cannot expect that the Queen of Hungary will ever have the leaſt moderation, it will force him now to engage with the court of Vienna upon their own terms: and as France and Pruſſia will find work, both in Germany and the North, theſe treaties ſeem to foreſee our being engaged in as heavy a land-war as this nation was ever engaged in; and a land war from whence, if ſucceſsful, we can expect as little advantage, whatever may accrue to Hanover, as from any ſuch war we ever before engaged in; but if unſucceſsful, which I have ſhewn to be by much the moſt probable, it would certainly end in the utter ruin of this nation at leaſt, if not of all thoſe who, by our ſubſidies, may be induced to become our allies.

I know, Sir, it may be ſaid, that both our treaty with Ruſſia, and our treaty with Heſſe Caſſel, are merely defenſive, and can never occaſion any war upon the continent of Europe, unleſs the French ſhould attack Hanover, or prevail with ſome of the neighbouring powers to attack that electorate, on account of the diſputes they have with this nation. But we know what projects may be formed by ſovereign powers, under the umbrage of defenſive alliances. The project of 1742 is a proof of this. Our then treaty with Ruſſia was in appearance only a defenſive alliance, but it was to be a foundation for a very offenſive one. The King of Pruſſia knows this, and will certainly proceed againſt it upon this occaſion in the ſame way he did upon that: he will throw himſelf into the arms of France, but he muſt do ſo now without any reſerve. Beſides, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that our treaty with Heſſe Caſſel cannot be ſaid to be purely defenſive. The ſtipulated number of troops is to be held in readineſs, and furniſhed, for the good of his Majeſty's kingdoms, *and parts*, and it may be thought for the good of his affairs in Germany, to add to them ſome of the troops in their neighbourhood; I believe no one will ſay that it would not: and every neighbouring prince will make the application to him: which will give the French a pretence to enter Germany as guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia.

By theſe two treaties, Sir, we really ſeem to be ſeeking an opportunity for kindling a war upon the continent, by giving the French a pretence for attacking Hanover, and a power to prevail with ſome of the neighbouring princes to join with them in the attack; neither of which they could ever acquire from any diſputes they have with this nation; for if a war ſhould from theſe diſputes enſue between them and us, I believe

believe no one ſuppoſes, that the electorate of Hanover either would or could furniſh us with any aſſiſtance, or that we ſhould deſire any ſuch aſſiſtance; and if the French ſhould without any pretence ſend an army into Germany, it would unite the whole Germanic body againſt them. It might do more: it might raiſe a new confederacy againſt them; in which caſe we ſhould be called upon, and might then furniſh ſome aſſiſtance, becauſe ſuch a confederacy would ſtand in need of no greater aſſiſtance than we could eaſily ſpare.

But now ſuppoſe, Sir, that the French ſhould, without any pretence, ſend an army into Germany to attack Hanover, and that the Germanic body, and all the other powers of Europe, ſhould look tamely on to ſee them poſſeſs themſelves of that electorate; would it be in our power to prevent it? ſhould we be any way obliged to endeavour to prevent it? The contrary is expreſsly provided for by our act of ſettlement, which may be juſtly deemed our ſecond *magna charta*. It is thereby enacted, That in caſe the crown ſhould come to any perſon, not being a native of England, this nation ſhall not be obliged to engage in any war, for the defence of dominions not belonging to this crown. Now, as both theſe treaties are plainly calculated for the defence of Hanover, and can no way be ſuppoſed to be calculated for any thing elſe, I muſt look upon them to be expreſsly contrary to the act of ſettlement; and, conſequently, I muſt think, that it was highly criminal in any miniſter to adviſe our entering into them, without a previous act of parliament for repealing, or at leaſt ſuſpending *pro hac vice*, this clauſe in the act of ſettlement. And yet, notwithſtanding our manifeſt inability to defend Hanover, without the unpurchaſed concurrence of the Germanic body, notwithſtanding its being ſo directly contrary to the act of ſettlement, we ſeem more intent upon providing for the defence of that electorate, in caſe of a war with France, than upon providing for the defence of this kingdom: for, including the troops of Hanover, we have already provided near 100,000 men for the defence of Hanover; whereas this kingdom is as yet in ſo defenceleſs a condition, that I do not believe we could, in a week's time, draw four regiments together to oppoſe an invaſion, in any part of the iſland, except juſt here about London. Nay, I am told, that a very large ſum of money has already been iſſued on account of this treaty with Heſſe-Caſſel, though the treaty has not yet been approved, nor any money granted on that account by parliament; which iſſue I take to be inconſiſtent with our conſtitution, and directly contrary to the appropriation-clauſe in an act of laſt ſeſſion; as that money was iſſued merely for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's German, and not for the ſecurity of his Britiſh dominions. But from this, and many other inſtances, we may ſee how little the conſtitution, or the laws of this kingdom, are regarded by our miniſters, when they ſtand in competition with the ſecurity, or the intereſt of the electorate of Hanover; for which reaſon, I think it is high time to give a check to ſuch conduct in our miniſters; and therefore I ſhall conclude with moving for our paſſing a cenſure upon both theſe treaties.

The ſpeech of L. Piſo, *who ſpoke next.*

Mr Preſident,

IN all controverted points, upon any ſubject whatever, it is the buſineſs of thoſe who are led by ſome prejudice to engage upon the wrong ſide of the queſtion, to avoid order and perſpicuity as much as poſſible: like ſhopkeepers who ſell damaged or inſufficient wares, they take care to darken their windows. On the other hand, with reſpect to thoſe who engage upon the right ſide of any queſtion, it is their duty, and it ought to be their endeavour, to ſtate their arguments in the moſt diſtinct, regular, and clear manner; that thoſe who have any eyes or underſtanding may ſee the connection, and conſequently muſt admit the concluſion. Now, as I am to embrace that which I am fully convinced is the right ſide of the queſtion now be-

long before now have heard of another French army's being in Weſtphalia, or perhaps in Lower Saxony; for can we think that a nation which has long been as ready to reſent as to injure, would have tamely ſubmitted to ſee their ſhips taken, and their people killed or impriſoned, if we had not prevented their attacking any of our allies, by the beginning of a grand alliance, which, if provoked, might have brought them as low, as ever they were brought by the laſt grand alliance that was formed againſt them?

Therefore, Sir, every one muſt ſee, that, in order to ſecure Hanover, and thereby prevent our being engaged in a war upon the continent of Europe, it was neceſſary for us to think of forming a powerful confederacy upon the continent, before we reſolved to commit any ſort of hoſtilities againſt France, even ſuppoſing that Hanover were to be conſidered only as one of the allies of G. Britain. But I will go further, Sir; I will ſuppoſe that neither we nor our ſovereign had any thing to do with Hanover; upon this ſuppoſition, would it be conſiſtent with the intereſt of this nation, would it be conſiſtent with our ſecurity, to look tamely on, and ſee the French neſtle themſelves in the north of Germany? To ſuppoſe that ſuch an attempt would unite the whole Germanic body againſt them, is to ſuppoſe an impoſſibility. They have, it is true, in the German empire, what they call a conſtitution; but if there was a corporation in any body whatſoever, it may juſtly be ſaid to be by their conſtitution in the Germanic body, which renders it impoſſible for that body to defend itſelf, or any of its members. Their military ſcheme for ſuch a purpoſe is much like our wiſe militia-ſcheme formed in the reign of Charles II.; one prince is to furniſh one man, another half a man, another, perhaps, two or three men, each in proportion to his principality. It is even worſe than ours; for theſe whole and half-men, when furniſhed, are all to be under the generals of the empire, and each circle is not only to conſent for itſelf, but to name its own offi-

cers.

cers. Thus they have not really, and in effect, any conſtitution at all in what is called the German empire. It is rather a confederacy of a great number of independent princes and ſtates, who are not obliged to aſſiſt one another but when the *casus fœderis* exiſts; and thoſe that are remote from the danger will never allow that it does exiſt, if they have no private view of their own. Thoſe that are immediately expoſed to the danger cry aloud, indeed, and claim the protection of the empire; but they are never heard by any of the reſt who have no particular intereſt: and therefore this huge inert body muſt have been long ago torn limb from limb, if the members had not, for many years paſt, been wiſe enough to chuſe a family for their head, that had power enough of its own to protect them; but that protection the Hanover member could not, upon the preſent occaſion, have expected, if we had reſolved to give no aſſiſtance.

This, Sir, the French court were fully apprized of; and therefore they would, let hammer, have attacked Hanover, if they could have thereby expected to draw us into an unequal war upon the continent. But now ſuppoſing that they could not have expected to draw us into ſuch a war, by attacking, or even by poſſeſſing themſelves of Hanover, or any other part of Germany: can we think, that they would not have found ſome other method to draw us into ſuch a war, if we had taken no method to prevent it? Suppoſe his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ſent to the States-General, and inſiſted upon their being obliged, by their guarantee of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to aſſiſt him with their utmoſt maritime force; and that he had demanded this aſſiſtance under pain of his beginning a new war, as he ended the laſt, by the attack of their town of Maeſtricht: could they have refuſed ſuch a demand? If they had, could they have defended themſelves without a ſufficient confederacy upon the continent? Could they have formed ſuch a confederacy without our aſſiſtance? Therefore it is to be ſuppoſed, that the neutrality of the Dutch will, if a war enſue, be chiefly owing to the two treaties now under our conſideration. And if it were not for the ſame cauſe, the French would not, perhaps, have tamely ſuffered the neutrality either of Spain or Portugal. But when they perceived that we had engaged the powerful aſſiſtance of the great empire of Ruſſia, as well as of one of the chief princes of Germany, in caſe they ſhould attack either Hanover, or any other of our allies, they from thence foreſaw, that it would be in our power to form ſuch a confederacy upon the continent as they could not contend with; and therefore they gave over all thoughts, not only of making ſuch an attack, but of daring to preſcribe rules to the conduct of any court in Europe.

Thus, Sir, it muſt appear, that theſe treaties were deſigned, and neceſſarily, as well as wiſely deſigned, for preventing our being engaged in a war upon the continent. They were made for the defence of our other allies upon the continent, as well as for the defence of Hanover; and they were not made for the defence of Hanover as a dominion belonging to his Majeſty, but as an electorate in alliance with the crown of G. Britain; which we are certainly bound to defend, as much as we are bound to defend any other ally, when unjuſtly attacked, and much more when unjuſtly attacked upon our account. Conſequently, neither of theſe treaties can have any thing to do with our act of ſettlement; nor can any clauſe in that act be ſuppoſed to be againſt our engaging in a war for the defence of the electorate of Hanover, or of any other of our allies upon the continent, when it appears evident that they are, or are like to be unjuſtly attacked: for if this could be ſuppoſed, it muſt be by the ſame rule ſuppoſed, that every defenſive alliance we have made, and every guaranty we have entered into, ſince the acceſſion of our preſent royal family to the throne, was treacherous and unjuſt, becauſe it was engaging the public faith for our doing that which by our act of ſettlement we could not do.

Now, Sir, with regard to the ſecond

head which the Noble Lord was pleaſed to inſiſt on, That theſe treaties, particularly that with Ruſſia, would give offence to the King of Pruſſia: In my opinion, Sir, it will be ſo far from giving him offence, that it will give him great pleaſure. We know that he is engaged in a defenſive alliance with France; we know that he has a very conſiderable ſubſidy from France, near ſix times as much as we are obliged by this new treaty to pay to the great empreſs of Ruſſia; and we know that he cannot well ſupport the preſent expence of his army, even with all his economy, without that ſubſidy. If the preſent diſputes between us and France ſhould come to an open rupture, it is highly probable, nay, I think, it is almoſt certain, that France will call upon him for the fulfilling of his engagements, and inſiſt upon it that he is, in conſequence thereof, at their deſire, obliged to attack Hanover. From his extenſive knowledge of affairs, and from his ſuperior judgment, I think it is equally probable, and equally certain, that in caſe a war ſhould enſue, he will conclude, that France is the aggreſſor; and conſequently that he is not, by his defenſive treaty, obliged either in honour or conſcience, to give them any aſſiſtance, much leſs to attack, at their deſire, a prince, and a near relation too, who has done him no injury. This would have thrown him into a very great perplexity, if we had made no ſuch treaty with Ruſſia: He muſt either have forfeited, as the French court would have called it, his ſubſidy, or he muſt have acted againſt both his conſcience and his intereſt. But by this treaty we have extricated him out of that difficulty. He may now anſwer, I will not venture to attack Hanover; becauſe, if I do, I ſhall be attacked immediately by the formidable power of the empreſs of Ruſſia, and probably on the ſide of the Baltic, aſſiſted by ſome of the other powers of Germany, ſo that I ſhall have two attacks, even ſuppoſing France, with all your power, ſhould not attack me directly as you are yourſelf engaged in a maritime war with England, which it is impoſſible for you to ſupport, and which muſt greatly diſturb your finances by ruining your commerce.

This treaty with Ruſſia will therefore, Sir, be ſo far from being an offence, that, I am convinced, it will give great pleaſure to the King of Pruſſia; as it will furniſh him with an opportunity to preſerve the ſubſidy he has from France, without being obliged to ſecond or ſupport them in any of their ambitious and unjuſt ſchemes againſt this nation, or any other nation in Europe; which, by his former conduct, he has ſhewn, he has naturally no inclination to do: conſequently we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe, nor could he ſuppoſe, that this treaty was deſigned againſt him; but that it was deſigned againſt another power, which I have no occaſion to name. And againſt that nation we had great reaſon to be upon our guard; becauſe they have for many years behaved as if they had been a French colony. But, however they may for the future incline to behave, we have now no cauſe to fear what they may be able to do; as we have, by theſe treaties, provided ſuch a reſpectable army upon the continent, as will render it dangerous for any power in Europe to join with France againſt us, and ſuch a one as will encourage thoſe who are inclined to join with us, in caſe we ſhould have occaſion for their aſſiſtance; which theſe very treaties will, in all human appearance, prevent, as they will leave us at liberty to apply our whole ſtrength towards the proſecution of the war in America. And even for this purpoſe our treaty with Heſſe-Caſſel may be of advantage to us, as their troops may be brought over to this kingdom, or ſent to Ireland, for ſupplying an equal number of our own, which, in caſe of a war, would be neceſſary for us to ſend to America, or to employ on board our fleet for annoying the coaſts of our enemy.

I come laſtly, Sir, to the third head inſiſted on by his Lordſhip; which was his aſſertion, That this nation ought never to engage in any war upon the continent of Europe, no not even for that plauſible pretence called the preſerva-

tion

tion of a balance of power at land: for this his Lordſhip muſt mean, if he means any thing; becauſe, if he means, that we are never to engage unleſs when called on, it means nothing; as no war can happen in Europe in which we may not expect to be called on by one of the parties concerned; nor can a war happen, in which this nation may not find an intereſt in joining with one ſide rather than the other. But however much ſome gentlemen may now be inclined to look upon the balance of power as a chimera, it is certain that it has long been, and, I think, always ought to be very carefully attended to, and provided for, even by this nation. Therefore our joining in a war upon the continent for preſerving or reſtoring a balance of power, may ſometimes be wiſe and neceſſary. Such a war may indeed be purſued too far, or continued too long. One miniſtry in Q. Anne's time purſued ſuch a war too far, another ended it too ſoon. Both were blameable. But this can never eſtabliſh it as a maxim, That we ought never to engage in ſuch a war. One ſole monarch of Europe might ſoon render himſelf maſter of this iſland, becauſe he would be ſuperior to us at ſea. By a ſole monarch, Sir, I do not mean his being in actual poſſeſſion of every kingdom and ſtate upon the continent of Europe; but his being in poſſeſſion of ſo much power, and ſo great riches, as to give the law to all the reſt, by menacing the neareſt, and bribing, or, in modern language, *ſubſidizing* the moſt remote. And whether the monarch of France might not ſoon become ſuch a monarch, if this nation ſhould lay aſide all regard for the balance of power, I hope your Lordſhips will ſeriouſly conſider.

The preſent, Sir, is not the firſt time that ſuch a deſign has been formed. The houſe of Auſtria attempted it in the reign of Charles V.; and he would have accompliſhed it, had it not been for the wiſdom and vigour of Francis I. His croſſing his power, and afterwards recovering his crown, put an end to any ſuch deſign in the houſe of Auſtria. But his ſon, and ſucceſſor in Spain, Philip II. reſumed the deſign; which our wiſe Q. Eliſabeth quickly perceived; and, notwithſtanding her having ſo much to do at home, ſhe ſoon took proper meaſures to defeat it. For this purpoſe, ſhe did not heſitate a moment upon engaging in a war on the continent, by firſt aſſiſting the Proteſtants in France, againſt the Spaniſh faction in that kingdom; and afterwards ſupporting the malecontents in the Netherlands, againſt the King of Spain, their then ſovereign. Upon the decline of the power of Spain, the power of France roſe apace; ſo that even Cardinal Richlieu began to form the deſign of making the King of France ſole monarch of Europe. Our Charles I. did ſomething againſt it; but he did nothing in a right way: and by his aiming ſo openly at abſolute power at home, he rendered himſelf unable to oppoſe any foreign deſign, or to ſupport himſelf upon the throne. His immediate ſucceſſor Oliver Cromwell, was indeed an uſurper; but he was a man of ſenſe, and great cunning: for by not ſeeming to aim at it, he got what Charles loſt both his crown and his life for, by too openly aiming at it. He indeed, for his own glory, and the good of his country, joined at firſt with France againſt Spain; but it is thought, that before his death he began to think of joining in a confederacy againſt France. Whereas Charles II. inſtead of endeavouring to preſerve the balance of power, became himſelf a penſioner to France; and was never right but once, I mean, when he entered into the triple alliance. But he ſoon became ſorry for it; and I am ſorry to ſay, that through his whole reign he ſeems to have been an enemy to his country, and a friend to its moſt dangerous enemies. His brother and ſucceſſor again loſt his crown, by refuſing to join in a war upon the continent againſt Lewis XIV.; for indeed both the brothers ſeemed ſucceſſively to deſire only to be the delegate tyrant of theſe kingdoms, under the ſupreme tyrant at Verſailles. After them, by good luck, or rather by a remarkable providence, we got a ſovereign who had ſome regard to the liberties of Europe, as well as the liberties of this country. The Prince of O-

range, from the moment he got the better of the French party in Holland, never dropt the deſign of reſtoring and ſecuring the balance of power, which had been very near overſet by the ambitious ſchemes of Lewis XIV. and the ſlavish concurrence of our Charles and James II. I ſay, Sir, the French party in Holland; for it is now evident, that thoſe who in that country called themſelves the republicans, and were thought to be ſo by the deluded populace, were all in the intereſt, and ſome of them perhaps in the pay of France. But the Prince of Orange, by his own abilities, and the contempt which the French court and their miniſter ſhewed for the Dutch, got at laſt the better of the French penſioners in England, as well as Holland; and the laſt of the many great actions of that late war, the concluding of the grand alliance, which, under the wiſe conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, put an end to the ambitious views of France, and prevented their being renewed, until we fatally took it into our heads, that the overgrown power of the houſe of Auſtria was become dangerous to the liberties of Europe.

Will any one ſay, Sir, that it was wrong in us to engage in the grand alliance? Will any one ſay, that becauſe a French faction may prevail in Holland, it would be wrong in us, whilſt it does ſo, to engage in a grand alliance with other potentates, even though the liberties of Europe ſhould be brought into as great danger as they were at that time? Let us then reſolve, Sir, to engage as often as ſuch a neceſſity recurs, as often as there appears to be a danger of the balance of power's being brought into imminent danger, either by an attack upon ourſelves or upon any of our allies. I ſay upon ourſelves, Sir; becauſe by an attack upon our trade and plantations in America, the balance of power in Europe may now be as effectually overturned. The power of France is become ſo much ſuperior to that of any of their neighbours, that they may, by meaſures, preferable to the conſent of all their next neighbours, that is to ſay, to all thoſe they can immediately attack by land: ſo that they now want nothing for rendering their monarch the ſole monarch of Europe, but money enough to bribe ſome of thoſe powers that are at a diſtance, and this they will get, if they can poſſeſs themſelves of any conſiderable part of our trade and plantations; for that will not only increaſe their fund for bribing, but put it out of our power to bribe againſt them: whereas, if in any future war we can not only ſecure our own trade and plantations, but demoliſh thoſe of the French, as the French will not then have it in their power, we ſhall not have occaſion, to bribe any of the remote powers of Europe; becauſe, if they are left to act impartially according to what is their real intereſt, they will, without any ſubſidy, be always ready to join us, in a confederacy for eſtabliſhing their own independency as well as that of their neighbours. For which reaſon I am the more ready to agree to theſe ſubſidy-treaties, becauſe I hope they will be the laſt. We often before entered into ſubſidy-treaties, for which there was no reaſon that was truly Britiſh, but for the two now under conſideration, the reaſon is ſo truly Britiſh, that I think we could not otherwiſe have ſecured the independency of this kingdom, or the commerce and plantations belonging to it, upon which the ſuperiority of our naval power muſt always depend.

Should the Noble Lord's motion be agreed to, Sir, and the news of it go over to France, as it certainly would, the very next diſpatch would tell them, that the nation was in a flame, and that the government would not be ſupported by the people. The Jacobites are always ready to ſay ſo, but they would then be believed by the French miniſters, and in that caſe I ſhould expect an immediate invaſion: for however much the French may threaten, they will never actually invade this country, unleſs they believe that our government will not be ſupported by the people. In 1744, M. Saxe believed it, and he actually prepared to invade us; but by

moſt people in France it was called *la chimere de M. Saxe*. However, he imbarked ſome troops, and with them 10,000 ſaddles for horſes which he was to find here. I ſuppoſe that our Jacobites aſſured him, that our horſes were Jacobites; for I am ſure they repreſented many of our men as ſuch, with leſs reaſon. None of our horſes, I believe, ever ſaid they were not Jacobites, no not even that learned horſe which was the wonder of our learned perſons of quality; but moſt of our men whom our Jacobites repreſented as ſuch, had not only ſaid, but ſworn, that they were not Jacobites; nay, they had done more, they had declared they were not Jacobites. But thoſe Britiſh winds which ſo opportunely declared themſelves againſt Jacobitiſm at the time of the revolution, continue ſtill, it ſeems, in the ſame ſentiments, for they put an end to M. Saxe's chimera [vi. 145.]. Again, in the year 1745, when the young pretender, the young adventurer, as they call him, was here, the French, I know, were invited to invade us. But the French and our Jacobites here diſagreed about who ſhould begin. The Jacobites inſiſted that the French ſhould firſt invade: on the other hand, the French inſiſted that the Jacobites ſhould firſt riſe in arms; which the Jacobites in this part of the united kingdom refuſed; in which they acted more wiſely than their friends did in Scotland, as appeared from the ſequel; which was a new proof that the French court will never ſeriouſly think of invading this country, whilſt they believe that our government will be ſupported by the people, and I ſhall never be for giving them any ground to believe otherwiſe; for which reaſon I muſt be againſt agreeing to the Noble Lord's motion.

[*This Journal to be continued.*]

[*The* MUSE'S MAGAZINE, *if it ſhall be thought worthy a place there—If not, let it be conſigned to the* FLAMES.——*It was its author's fate, to periſh in a poet's flame.*]

[*Addreſſed to* FANTASTIC LOVE, *and* Miſs BETTY, *the object of it.*]

DEAR farewell —enough, my folly's paſt;
The viſion's fled; I've broke the chains at laſt.
Tir'd with thy freaks, the hopeleſs chace give o'er:
And had I caught the game, what could I more?—
Like ſportſmen, lovers hunt the beauteous prey,
Through ev'ry ſecret ſubtile, winding way—
The prey eſcapes.—What then?—Fatigu'd, they yield
The prize, pleas'd with the chace, and quit the field.—
Is the game caught?—a little while they view
The panting thing,—the ſport is o'er;—adieu—
Sated alike!—Here all the diff'rence lies,
Tir'd of the chace,—or weary'd of the prize.
Thus fares the love which Fancy's boſom fires,
A ſhort liv'd flame, that blazes, and expires;
An airy form, which at a diſtance charms,
But flies th'embrace, or mocks our empty arms.
Friendſhip alone the ſacred chain imparts
That fixes beauty's empire o'er our hearts;
Friendſhip alone can love's ſweet joys ſecure,
And to the genial add the ſocial hour,
Refine each paſſion, harmonize the whole,
And touch the ſtring that thrills from ſoul to ſoul.

June 25. 1757. PHILO.

To Chloe, *at her Lodge in Sweet-ſt in His Lordſhip's park,—J— H— greeting.*

WHereas on the fifteenth of *May*,
In —57, (that's year and day),
Your letter ſafe was brought by *Peter*,
(Yours was in *proſe*, but mine's in *metre*),
Wherein you order to be ſent ye,
From *London*, (mind they are but lent ye),
Taſſo; *Orland. Furioſ.*;
Harvey, (which by the by's but ſo ſo);
With *Dodſley*'s volumes four; and alſo
The book which the *Reviews* do maul ſo:
This, *my fair friend*, goes poſt from town,
To let you know they're all ſent down;
With t'other order there, ſo puzzling,
Of *ribbons, pins, tape, ſtuff, and muſlin.*
As to the ladies' diets in faſhion,
I've yet obſerv'd no alteration.
Noſed before, and chin'd behind,
The pretty creatures wear a kind
Of *a gauze cloak, or fine ſpun wind.*
I call'd laſt night at Mrs *Lyall*'s,
Who ſays the Bays are fall'n two inches;
And at the ſame time begs I'll let ye
Know, with her duty, that the *petticoats* are at leaſt four inches rais'd;
For which the *Cyprian* prais'd!
For now I hope, and hope is ſweet,
For Aſcot, to be ſtill well met.
I've news to tell you, (not in rhyme),
For which I'll take ſome other time:
I'm for *Vauxhall*, to tell your fervent
Admirer and *Devoted Servant.*

To CUPID. *By Mr* H—CK—TT.

COmplain not, *Cupid*, of my truth;
In play with thee I ſpent my youth.
Not more thy mother lov'd thee, boy,
Than I; thou wert my only joy.
But, I confeſs, with this devotion,
I hop'd at length for your promotion.

While

While others hunted (glorious sport!)
Bright honour in the camp or court,
Thee, pleasing god, I still attended:
But, fate thee wilt, the vision's ended;
Hereafter with such thoughts I'll play me,
As please me less, and less betray me.

EPIGRAM.

JACK, his own merit sees. This gives him pride,
That he sees more than all the world beside.

To Mr GARRICK, *on his erecting a temple and statue to* SHAKESPEAR.

Exoritur ne ignotis meliùs ex, &c.
Ovid. epistola, ex ultimo dacent. de marmore ponto,

T.——— VERG.

THO' the proud dome, and sculptur'd form declare,
Immortal SHAKESPEAR thy peculiar care,
Yet is it thine a nobler fame to give,
And from himself alone to bid him live;
Thine, of his scenes, to make the wonders known,
And speak at once his merit, and thy own.
If souls departed human feelings know,
How must thy poet's breast with rapture glow!
When calling forth some character to view,
You gave it, such as he and nature drew,
Charming, as successive passions rise,
The very faculty of ears and eyes,
And, while attention wraps the wond'ring throng,
Each thought divine comes mended from thy tongue."
O born to answer all his nobler ends!
Born to repay the mighty fame he lends!
Born each for each! forming with mutual rays,
In happiest union join'd, one glorious blaze.
His muse, ere you thep forth, her fame to own,
Wept her neglected charms, and wreath unknown;
Sunk in obscurity, forlorn she lay,
And mourn'd the night, despairing of the day.
But you beheld; and hast'ning to her aid,
Brought back in triumph the much injur'd maid;
Taught her with heightned grace the stage to tread,
And twin'd immortal laurels round her head.
Touch'd by thy hand, her charms new strength
[illegible]

[illegible]

Oft as the fragrant breathing spring
Annual in flow'ry pomp returns,
Thy sacred influence bids me sing;
With all thy warmth my bosom burns.
Again the beauteous vernal ray
With gold celestial gilds the plain;
The radiant sov'reign of the day
Visits those happy fields again.
Around the life diffusing god,
Lo! Beauty spreads her softest charms,
Unbounded Love is pour'd abroad,
And Harmony each bosom warms.
Love, Beauty, Harmony, no more
Your sacred influence makes me blest;
The charms I wont erewhile t'adore,
Can give no pleasure to my breast.
From my dear MARY far remov'd,
All Nature's joys are lost to me:
Thou ever dear, and best belov'd!
May all her Heavens wait on thee.
Bloom sweet, ye fields where MARY strays,
In robes of gayest green appear;
Ye buds, attune your softest lays,
And with your music charm her ear.
Ye groves, extend your grateful shade,
And breathe ambrosial fragrance round;
Your fairest charms, gay *Flora*, spread,
And strew with sweetest flowers the ground.
With pleasing murmurs gently sweet,
Ye crystal rills, obsequious flow,
If evening mild my fair invite
Along your flow'ry banks to go.
Favonian airs, wave soft your wing,
And round my charmer gently play:
Rise, all ye beauties of the spring,
And all that's lovely, sweet, and gay.
Ye heav'nly powers, attend my prayer,
And kindly grant my fond request:
Be MARY still your darling care,
May she be happy: I'll be blest.

May 1. 1757. R. S.

To the memory of ANNE SCOTT, *Lady* Meldrum.

In whose character, the amiable qualities
Of a wife, a mother, and a friend,
Were agreeably blended.
She was mild, affable, and cheerful;
Tender and affectionate;
Sensible, generous, and open.
In family concerns, a great œconomist;
Neither mean, nor prodigal.
Her unaffected piety,
Equal temper,
And continual flow of spirits,
Balanc'd the inconveniencies
Of a delicate constitution;
Gave a relish to life,
But could not prevent the stroke of death!
Reader!
Reflect upon the instability of human enjoyments.
Health is precarious, beauty but vain;
Riches have wings; our friends must die,
Virtue alone endureth for ever. [290]

Che-

Characters, &c. *of* DOUGLAS, *a tragedy.*

Mr HUME's *dedication of his* Four Diſſertations, *which were publiſhed, at London, in the beginning of February.*

To the Rev. Mr HOME, *author of* Douglas, *a tragedy.*

My dear Sir,

IT was the practice of the ancients, to addreſs their compoſitions only to friends and equals; and to render their dedications, monuments of regard and affection, not of ſervility and flattery. In thoſe days of ingenuous and candid liberty, a dedication did honour to the perſon to whom it was addreſſed, without degrading the author. If any partiality appeared towards the patron, it was at leaſt the partiality of friendſhip and affection.

Another inſtance of true liberty, of which ancient times can alone afford us an example, is the liberty of thought; which engaged men of letters, however different in their abſtract opinions, to maintain a mutual friendſhip and regard; and never to quarrel about principles, while they agreed in inclinations and manners. Science was often the ſubject of diſputation, never of animoſity. Cicero, an Academic, addreſſed his philoſophical treatiſes, ſometimes to Brutus, a Stoic; ſometimes to Atticus, an Epicurean.

I have been ſeized with a ſtrong deſire of renewing theſe laudable practices of antiquity, by addreſſing the following diſſertations to you, my good friend: for ſuch I will ever call and eſteem you, notwithſtanding the oppoſition which prevails between us, with regard to many of our ſpeculative tenets. Theſe differences of opinion I have only found to enliven our converſation; while our common paſſion for ſcience and letters ſerved as a cement to our friendſhip. I ſtill admired your genius, even when I imagined, that you lay under the influence of prejudice; and you ſometimes told me, that you excuſed my errors, on account of the candor and ſincerity which, you thought, accompanied them.

But to tell truth, it is leſs my admiration of your fine genius, which has engaged me to make this addreſs to you, than my eſteem of your character, and my affection to your perſon. That generoſity of mind which ever accompanies you; that cordiality of friendſhip, that ſpirited honour and integrity, have long intereſted me ſtrongly in your behalf, and have made me deſirous, that a monument of our mutual amity ſhould be publicly erected, and, if poſſible, be preſerved to poſterity.

I own too, that I have the ambition to be the firſt who ſhall in public expreſs his admiration of your noble tragedy of *Douglas*; one of the moſt intereſting and pathetic pieces that was ever exhibited on any theatre. Should I give it the preference to the *Merope* of Maffei, and to that of Voltaire, which it reſembles in its ſubject; ſhould I affirm, that it contained more fire and ſpirit than the former, more tenderneſs and ſimplicity than the latter; I might be accuſed of partiality: and how could I entirely acquit myſelf, after the profeſſions of friendſhip which I have made you? But the unfeigned tears which flowed from every eye, in the numerous repreſentations which were made of it on this theatre; the unparallelled command which you appeared to have over every affection of the human breaſt; theſe are inconteſtable proofs, that you poſſeſs the true theatrical genius of Shakeſpear and Otway, refined from the unhappy barbariſm of the one, and licentiouſneſs of the other.

My enemies, you know, and I own even ſometimes my friends, have reproached me with the love of paradoxes and ſingular opinions; and I expect to be expoſed to the ſame imputation, on account of the character which I have here given of your *Douglas*. I ſhall be told, no doubt, that I had artfully choſen the only time when this high eſteem of that piece could be regarded as a paradox, to wit, before its publication; and that not being able to contradict, in this particular, the ſentiments of the public, I have, at leaſt, reſolved to go before them. But I ſhall be amply compenſated for all theſe pleaſantries, if you accept this teſtimony of my regard, and

believe me to be, with the greateſt ſincerity, dear ſir, your moſt affectionate friend, and humble ſervant,

Edin. June 3, 1757. DAVID HUME.

CRITICAL REVIEW, *March* 1757.

"Some critics begin this article with ſpoiling the paſſage of Mr Hume's dedication which ends, *I muſt be aware of partiality* [ſays he — and then ſay, "And to indeed, in our opinion, he might, with great juſtice: for though we are ready to allow much to the bias of friendſhip and affection, yet would we be leave to put the author in mind, that there is ſomething alſo due to truth, truth, and judgment, which we cannot think any man has a right to barter, even in the moſt intimate private connections.

"We muſt obſerve, that the well-known line in Horace,

Nec deus intereſt, niſi dignus vindice nodus,

though adopted by modern critics as an inconteſtable maxim, has ſpoiled many more good plays than it has made; that it was a law utterly unknown to the maſters of the Grecian theatre, thoſe models of perfection, that their tragedies conſiſted of one continued act, longer or ſhorter according to the ſubject, together with the occaſional interruption of the chorus; that there can be no more impropriety in a tragedy of three acts than in a comedy of two, many of which have been lately ſeen; and that the univerſal reaſon concerning the ſmall merit of the two firſt acts of *Douglas* makes it reaſonable that this piece ſhould admit of long contraction.

"We ſhall proceed to examine ſeparately the fable, characters, ſentiments, and diction. We turn to the fable as the baſis of the whole, and as that which gives the ſtrongeſt impreſſion in their own way. Were it even leſs intereſting, would greatly diminiſh our pleaſure in the repreſentation.

The *diſcovery* is, perhaps, made too early, and caſts a diſagreeable ſhade over all the other ſcenes.

The *cataſtrophe* is awkwardly brought about, the jealouſy of Randolph too precipitately caught, and without foundation. Beſides that it doth not ſufficiently appear what advantages Glenalvon would reap from the effects of this diſcord, as it might poſſibly have ended, not only in the deſtruction of Norval, (or Douglas), but alſo in the death of Matilda, the woman he loved.

To this we may add, that the fate of Douglas and Matilda, who are both innocent, is ſcarce reconcileable with poetical juſtice, which ſeems to have been violated by their deaths; ſo that the audience have reaſon to cry out with Lady Randolph †,

Hear, Juſtice, hear; are theſe the ſtrifes of virtue?

As to the *characters*, there is ſcarce one in it, except *Douglas*; which indeed is tolerably well ſupported.

The *ſentiments* which we meet with in this tragedy, though but thinly ſown, are for the moſt part adapted to the characters, and make their appearance with ſome degree of propriety: and to them it is, in our opinion, that *Douglas* is principally indebted for its ſucceſs.

When Lady Randolph tells us, in the firſt act, that ſhe took an equivocal oath ſhe *never ſhould* marry (becauſe at this time ſhe was *already* married) one of Douglas's name, ſhe adds the following reflection, which naturally ariſes on the occaſion.

Sincerity,
The ſoul of virtues, let no mortal leave
That would [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] winding way.

What

What Anna fays on the pleafure Lady Randolph took in looking on young Norval, before fhe knew him to be her fon, is extremely pretty:

How fondly did your eyes devour the boy!
Mother-like nature, with the unfeen cord
Of parental inftinct, drew you to your own.

Matilda, in defcribing her hufband, fays,

On his piercing eye
Sate obfervation*, on each glance of thought
Judgment follow'd, as the thunderbolt
Purfues the flafh.

When fhe hears the news of the landing of the Danes, fhe cries out,

How many mothers fhall bewail their fons!
How many widows weep their hufbands ftain!
How many orphans curfe even for you I feel,
Who fate ftrong on the neceffitous fhore,
Regardlefs of the lives that never fhall return.

There, with fome other ftrokes of nature equally pleafing and juft, pleaded ftrongly with the audience in favour of the play.

In regard to the *diction* of this tragedy, we fhall only obferve, that though it is the part in which its moft fanguine admirers have placed its greateft merit, we cannot agree with them in this determination. With fuperficial judges, ranting will paſs for paſſion, and bombaſt for ſublimity, low and vulgar expreſſion may alſo be miſtaken for ſimplicity. From a ſedulous affectation of this, an author may often deviate into very mean and ſervile language. For inſtance, Lady Randolph tells us, that war with foreign foes is not ſo hateful

As civil wars with our neighbours oft we wage.

Or, by way of informing us ſhe was with child, ſhe ſays, ſhe was

A woman wiſh to be that love their lords.

Or Anna,

The thread that ſpins the even thread of life,
Muſt tread the ſtraight that's yet to come of yours.

Or Lord Randolph's dame, by chance he came,

Or Douglas to have been borrowed from

Go to know
Your paſſion's cure. Paradiſe Loſt.

Of theſe verſes rhymes like the old [illegible] and in the ſecond is a vulgar expreſſion.

The blefs'd above upon their golden beds ‖.

When the priſoner is brought in, in the beginning of the third act, he cries out,

I know no more than does the child unborn
Of what you charge me with.

As I hope
For mercy, &c.

Honey'd accent!
How pleaſing art thou to the taſte of man,
And woman alſo! ‖

A rude and boiſt'rous captain of the ſea
Eyeball a quarrel on him

Having no *bargain* but pale poverty.

Let no man after me a woman wed, (things
Whoſe heart he knows he has not, tho' ſhe
A mine of gold.

You look (ſays Glenalvon to Norval)
As if you knew the myſteries of my mind,
And had a ſecret, You're no match for me.
Inſpires filence with a *gloomy* wind.

The lines above quoted may, for ought we know, be much extolled by ſome critics; and Mr David Hume, may, if he pleaſes, call them a cloſe imitation of nature, and a pattern of true ſimplicity: we ſhould notwithſtanding rather be inclined to rank them in the number of vulgariſms, and much beneath the dignity of tragical expreſſion.

Douglas, upon the whole, with all its imperfections, (and what piece is without ſome?), is infinitely ſuperior to *Barbaroſſa*, *Athelſtan*, and the reſt of thoſe ſlimſy performances with which we have been viſited for ſome years paſt: and if the author is careful to improve that genius for dramatic writing which is viſible in this eſſay, we have reaſon to expect ſomething that may do ſtill more honour to the Engliſh ſtage. We ſhould not indeed have dwelt ſo long on the little obvious faults to be found in this tragedy, had not Mr David Hume,

‖ What Ideas can we form of *eaſe* and pleaſure in lying on a *gloomy heath*? Which we may ſuppoſe was accompanied with a bolſter of adamant, and marble pillows, for inſtance.

‖ He might as well have gone on, and ſaid, *ay and of chicken too.*

* Here ten long words do creep in one dull line.

We meet alſo with, *tuneful death*, the *tip taſte* of expectation, array'd in nature's own *white-plumed* armies, the *weight* of the heart, &c. which we cannot greatly admire.

believe me to be, with the greateſt ſincerity, dear Sir, your moſt affectionate friend, and humble ſervant,

Edin. Jan. 3. 1757. DAVID HUME.

CRITICAL REVIEW, *March* 1757.

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They next obſerve, that the well-known line in Horace,

Nec quarta loqui perſona laboret,

though adopted by modern critics as an irreconcileable maxim, has ſpoiled many more good plays than it has made; that it was a law utterly unknown to the maſters of the Grecian theatre, thoſe models of perfection, that their tragedies conſiſted of one continued act, longer or ſhorter according to the ſubject, together with the occaſional interruption of the chorus; that there can be no more impropriety in a tragedy of three acts than in a comedy of two, many of which have been lately ſeen; and that the unneceſſary reaſoning concerning the ſmall events of the two firſt acts of *Douglas* makes it reaſonable that this piece ſhould conſiſt of leſs contraction.

[illegible] proceed to examine ſeparately the fable, characters, ſentiments, and diction. We refer to the fable as already related from the author, and ſhall only give the [illegible] examination in their own words.

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Sincerity,
That firſt of virtues, let no mortal leave
For any purpoſe, even the moſt holy!
Beſt friend of truth! thy ſhafts ne'er miſs their aim,
Nor throw the ſhafter on a devious way.

What

* [illegible]

† [illegible]